


# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

M a g a z i n e

Spring 2006

Volume 5 Number 1 \$15.00

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Despite these intriguing uncertainties, the pedigree of these coins could not have stronger evidence than George Washington's November 6, 1792 National Address, stating: "In execution of authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our Mint. Others have been employed at home. Provisions have been made for the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them."

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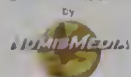


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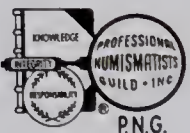
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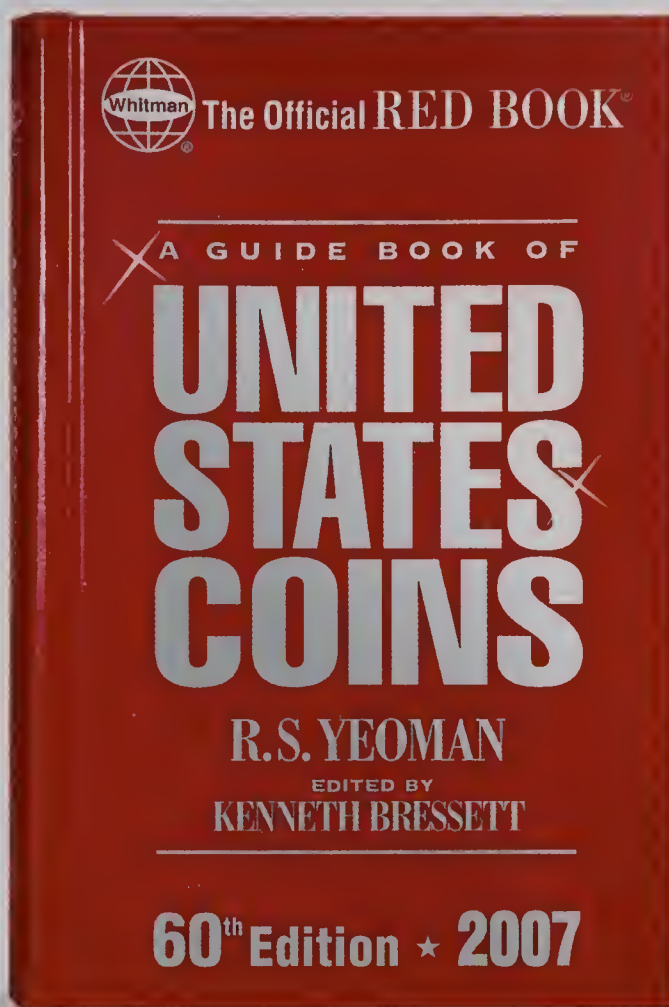
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COMMEMORATIVES		FEDERAL ISSUES		FEDERAL ISSUES		COMMEMORATIVES																																																																									
<p><b>(1992) Christopher Columbus Quincentenary</b></p> <p>This copper-nickel half dollar, designed by Mint sculptor T. James Ferrell, depicts Columbus landing in the New World on the obverse, and his three ships on the reverse.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mintage</th> <th>MS-67</th> <th>PF-67</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1992D Columbus Quincentenary half dollar</td> <td>.135 702</td> <td>\$12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1992S Same type, S mint, Proof</td> <td>(390,154)</td> <td></td> <td>\$12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Mint sculptor John Mercanti designed this silver dollar obverse, which features a full-length figure of Columbus beside a globe, with his ships above. The reverse, by Mint sculptor Thomas D. Rogers, Sr., is a split image of the <i>Santa Maria</i> and the U.S. space shuttle <i>Discovery</i>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mintage</th> <th>MS-67</th> <th>PF-67</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1992W Columbus Quincentenary silver dollar</td> <td>105,949</td> <td>\$32</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1992S Same type, S mint, Proof</td> <td>(385,241)</td> <td></td> <td>\$42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The dollar gold coin obverse, designed by Mint sculptor T. James Ferrell, bears a full-length figure of Columbus facing a map of the New World. The reverse, by Mint sculptor D. Rogers Sr., shows the Crest of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mintage</th> <th>MS-67</th> <th>PF-67</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1992W Columbus Quincentenary gold \$5</td> <td>(79,730)</td> <td>24,329</td> <td>\$230</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$195</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Mintage	MS-67	PF-67	1992D Columbus Quincentenary half dollar	.135 702	\$12		1992S Same type, S mint, Proof	(390,154)		\$12		Mintage	MS-67	PF-67	1992W Columbus Quincentenary silver dollar	105,949	\$32		1992S Same type, S mint, Proof	(385,241)		\$42		Mintage	MS-67	PF-67	1992W Columbus Quincentenary gold \$5	(79,730)	24,329	\$230				\$195	<p><b>(1993) Bill of Rights</b></p> <p>The silver half dollar in this series depicts James Madison penning the Bill of Rights. It was designed by Mint sculptor T. James Ferrell. The reverse, by Dean McMullen, displays the torch of freedom. Some 9,656 of the Uncirculated version were privately marked on the edge with a serial number and the initials of the Madison Foundation and the American Numismatic Association.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mintage</th> <th>MS-67</th> <th>PF-67</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1993W Bill of Rights silver half dollar</td> <td>173,224</td> <td>\$22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1993S Same type, S mint, Proof</td> <td>(559,758)</td> <td></td> <td>\$19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A portrait of James Madison is shown on the obverse of this silver dollar, designed by William Krawczewicz. Dean McMullen designed the reverse, which shows Montpelier, the Virginia home of James and Dolley Madison.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mintage</th> <th>MS-67</th> <th>PF-67</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1993D Bill of Rights silver dollar</td> <td>98,343</td> <td>\$20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1993S Same type, S mint, Proof</td> <td>(534,001)</td> <td></td> <td>\$12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The obverse of the five-dollar gold coin was designed by Scott R. Blazek. It features Madison studying the Bill of Rights. On the reverse, by Joseph D. Peña, is a quotation by Madison, accented by an eagle, torch, and laurel branch.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mintage</th> <th>MS-67</th> <th>PF-67</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1993W Bill of Rights gold \$5</td> <td>(78,651)</td> <td>23,256</td> <td>\$220</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>\$195</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Mintage	MS-67	PF-67	1993W Bill of Rights silver half dollar	173,224	\$22		1993S Same type, S mint, Proof	(559,758)		\$19		Mintage	MS-67	PF-67	1993D Bill of Rights silver dollar	98,343	\$20		1993S Same type, S mint, Proof	(534,001)		\$12		Mintage	MS-67	PF-67	1993W Bill of Rights gold \$5	(78,651)	23,256	\$220				\$195
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# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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Volume 5, Number 1

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#### ON THE COVER

A British postcard, c. 1910, depicting the Cunard steamship *Lusitania* at full steam.



# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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#### Dear Members and Friends,

The American Numismatic Society began 2006 with a bang. On January 12, longtime Fellow, friend, and supporter Q. David Bowers received the ANS Trustees' Award at our gala event, held in New York City's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Over two hundred guests, among them some of the most distinguished numismatists in the United States and abroad, celebrated Dave's achievements in numismatics. We are all extremely grateful to Whitman Publishing and American Numismatic Rarities, as well as many other generous donors, who made this fantastic evening possible. And many congratulations again to Q. David Bowers for this well-deserved honor!

The inaugural meeting of the newly founded Augustus B. Sage Society preceded the gala. ANS Fellow David Tripp gave a short talk about the 1933 Double Eagle and the most recent developments in this case. Almost ninety members and guests attended this event. This new donor circle of the ANS has already attracted over seventy members, and we are most grateful for their generous support. This year, the Sage Society is planning a trip to London, where members will get a behind-the-scenes look at various museums and private collections. A number of members have already signed up for it, and all Sage members will receive an invitation this spring.

At its meeting in October 2005, the ANS Trustees selected Morton & Eden, in association with Sotheby's, to sell the Society's holdings of foreign orders and decorations. The Collections Committee, which oversees the accession and deaccession of ANS materials, had recommended that the board sell its collection of these materials as well as other items not related to the core mission of the Society. The more significant holdings in the American series, which contain many important rarities, will be retained. In this issue of the ANS

Magazine, Geoff Giglierano gives a fascinating account of how Saltus and other key ANS members assembled this interesting collection of primarily European military orders. Proceeds from the two sales, to be held in May and October of this year, will go into the restricted acquisitions funds of the ANS, and will allow the curatorial staff to improve our numismatic holdings.

On a sad note, we are mourning the loss of several distinguished ANS members and supporters. Just when going to print, we learned of the death of our Trustee Professor James Schwartz, who passed away on March 13. He will be greatly missed by members, staff, and Trustees alike. An obituary will appear in the summer issue of the Magazine. We are also sad to report the deaths of Mark Salton, William Spengler, George Fisher, James Risk, and our Huntington Medalist Philip Grierson. Their lives and achievements in numismatics and other fields are captured in the obituaries in this issue.

I wanted to end this letter by thanking all our members for their support of the Society. This year promises to be successful, and we have already received some large donations. One of our members donated the generous sum of \$2,500 at the end of last year. He has been a member for twenty-five years, and he wanted to show his gratitude by donating \$100 for each year of membership. Thank you, Tom! I hope you have many followers.

With best wishes,  
Ute Wartenberg Kagan



*Ute Wartenberg Kagan*



### ANS to Sell Foreign Orders and Decorations to Benefit Its Acquisition Fund

On May 24 and October 25, 2006, in landmark sales to be conducted in London by auctioneers Morton & Eden, in association with Sotheby's, a unique collection of historic military medals, orders, and decorations from a variety of nations will be made available to museums and the collecting community.

In an earlier era, when organizations such as ANS took a very broad approach to collecting, the Society acquired an extensive and diverse collection of military medals, orders, and decorations, including numerous historically important European and

Asian pieces (see article in this volume). Some of these medals come with specific histories that enhance their significance.

Among the British material are an Army Long Service and Good Conduct medal awarded in 1837 to a member of the Grenadier Guards who had taken part in the Battle of Waterloo, a Naval General Service medal awarded to a man who served on board Lord Collingwood's flagship at Trafalgar, and a Polar medal awarded to the crew member who looked after the dogs on Captain Scott's first expedition to the Antarctic.

From the late nineteenth to the middle of the twentieth century, the ANS accumulated more than five thousand British and world campaign and gal-

lantry medals, orders, and decorations, but in recent decades, the Society has refocused its priorities, concentrating on its role as a museum of money and related artifacts, moving into new headquarters near Wall Street in Manhattan, and partnering with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to create an exhibition on the history of coins and currency.

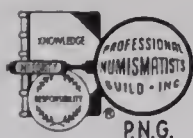
The medals and decorations have not been exhibited for over twenty years, and the Society has decided to deaccession the foreign materials—though it will retain its holdings in American medals and decorations, as they reflect aspects of the political and socioeconomic historical context of the American coins and currency collection. The sales of the non-American material will reintroduce

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many interesting and important medals for possible acquisition by museums, collectors, and organizations in Europe and Asia, which may have a direct connection to the histories of these objects. The proceeds of the auctions will be used by the ANS to finance new acquisitions in line with the Society's mission to create the definitive collection of world coinage.

"This sale is an opportunity for these materials to be transferred into collections where there will be more likelihood that they will be studied and exhibited," said ANS executive director Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan. "The Society's goals have been redefined since these objects were obtained—while we still saw it as vital to retain all our American orders and decorations, we recognized that this group of non-American material was not being curated and had not been on display for twenty years or more. Money raised from the sale will go into our acquisition fund to improve our core collection of American and world coins."

Auctioneer James Morton, who specializes in war medals and decorations, said his company was delighted to have been chosen by the ANS to conduct the sale. He added: "In the long history of collecting orders, medals, and decorations, I do not believe there has ever before been an auction in which so many individual pieces covering such a broad range of content has been dispersed at one time. This is a landmark event, and

we anticipate worldwide interest from collectors and institutions, who will be able to participate at every price level."

### Van Alfen to Speak at San Francisco Bourse

On May 27, Dr. Peter van Alfen, the Margaret Thompson Associate Curator of Greek Coins, will present a talk entitled "Cooperative Coinage," at the San Francisco Bourse, which will be held at the Holiday Inn Golden Gateway, 1500 Van Ness Avenue in San Francisco. Show hours are 10am to 6pm; van Alfen will speak from 7 to 8pm. For more information on the Bourse, please call John Jencek, Bourse chairman, at 650-804-4841, or online at [www.ancient-coins.com/SFbourse](http://www.ancient-coins.com/SFbourse). Jencek can also be e-mailed at: [john-jencek@ancient-coins.com](mailto:john-jencek@ancient-coins.com).

### Anna Chang Joins ANS Staff

Anna Chang joined the staff of the ANS in February, as Director of Finance and Operations. Anna holds an MBA and has earned the Executive Level Program certificate from Columbia University Graduate School of Business' Not-for-Profit



Anna Chang

Institute. With over fifteen years experience in financial planning in the entertainment industry, she transitioned into the nonprofit arena, spending the past ten years as a senior financial manager at institutions such as the American Symphony Orchestra League, Spence Chapin Services to Families & Children, and the Intrepid Museum.

### New Promotions at the ANS

Richard Witschonke and Peter Donovan have been promoted to Curatorial Associates. This is a new position, the creation of which the Trustees approved at its meeting on March 4. The Executive Director, at the recommendation of the Curatorial Staff, may promote volunteers or other staff to the position of Curatorial Associate. Mr. Witschonke has been assisting the curatorial staff on a variety of projects, including photography, the Summer Seminar, accessions, and the Roman Provincial Coinage project. Mr. Donovan is working on Islamic coins and has undertaken the registry of the Jem Sultan Collection of Ottoman coins.

The Trustees also announced that the search for a second Margaret Thompson Curator will be opened. The Society wishes to employ a scholar in the ancient Greek field who would be able to oversee other parts of the collections as well. An advertisement will be posted in early April.

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# The 2006 Annual Dinner Gala

by Juliette Pelletier

**T**he 2006 Annual Dinner Gala in honor of Q. David Bowers was a stellar success, with total proceeds for the evening bringing in over \$400,000. The event took place at the elegant Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on January 12 of this year. The dinner was generously sponsored by American Numismatic Rarities and Whitman Publishing; and the cocktail hour sponsored by Bowers and Merena Auctions, Spectrum Numismatics, and Teletrade.

During the evening, remarks in honor of Q. David Bowers were made by Beth Deisher, Editor of Coin World; Mary Counts, President of Whitman Publishing; and Christine Karstedt, President of American Numismatic Rarities. After their remarks, Mary and Christine surprised David with a touching and at times humorous short film depicting images of

his life. Roger Siboni presented the honoree with the ANS Trustee's Award and a medal in honor of Q. David Bowers designed by Alex Shagin.

The dessert auction included donated items such as the beautiful handmade jewelry created by Dr. Yvonne Stuy Weiss; couture dresses by Soren & Derrick, Inc., historical figurines by Sideshow Collectibles, an original photographic print by Alan Roche, as well as Bowers Memorabilia and items from the ANS. Mr. Harmer Johnson called the auction with his usual flair and humor, and the multiple bidders made this auction both exciting and fun. The evening ended with dancing to the Lester Lanin Orchestra. The ANS is extremely grateful to all the sponsors, attendees, and bidders who made for such an enjoyable and successful event. **ANSM**



Peter Weiss, Donald Partrick, and George Wyper



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Ashley Billingsley, Christine Karstedt



Beth Deisher and David Bowers

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Seated L to R: Ute Wartenberg Kagan, Jonathan Kagan, John Cahill, Mrs. Harmer Johnson  
Standing L to R: Doug Rohrman, David Redden, Hadrian Rombach, Harmer Johnson, Robert Kandel



Model in couture dress by Soren & Derrick; one of the lots donated to the charity auction



Seated L to R: Bill Metcalf, Olga Less, Gabriella Russo, Roberto Russo  
Standing L to R: Mrs. Connie Hamelberg, David Vagi, Christine Becker, David Alexander, Heidi Becker, Rick Witschonke



Dwight Manley and David Bowers with life-size cutout of David Bowers



Seated L to R: Shirley Jenks, Jasmine Cowin, Kenneth and Mary Edlow  
Standing L to R: Bill Jenks, Kenneth Cowin, Edward Waddell, Robert Kaufmann, Eddie Dowling and guest



Anthony Terranova bidding in charity auction



Alain Baron bidding in charity auction





Seated L to R: Pam Berk, Roxana Prieh, Shanna Schmidt  
Standing L to R: Tori and Rob Freeman, Harlan Berk, Pablo Saban, Aaron Berk



Harmer Johnson calling the auction



Seated L to R: Roger and Joan Siboni, Donald Scarinci, George Wyper, Alan Walker, Yvonne Weiss, Demitri Hachzimichealis  
Standing L to R: Peter Weiss, Mrs. George Wyper, Arturo Russo, Sydney Martin



Jean Lecompte, Jonathan Kagan, Alain Baron, and Juliette Pelletier with Napoleon Bonaparte figure won by Mr. Baron in the charity auction



Seated L to R: Eric McFadden, Peggy Fox, Meredith Adams, Jennifer Vecchi, Cindy Wetterstrom, Italo Vecchi  
Standing L to R: Arthur Houghton, Richard Miller, Kerry Wetterstrom



Sebastian Heath displaying the David Bowers life-size cutout at the charity auction





Ashley Billingsley, Ute Wartenberg Kagan, Q. David Bowers, and Christie Bowers



Peter Tompa, Jonathan Kagan, Doug Rohrman



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Lawrence Adams



Richard  
Witschonke,  
Gala  
Chairman,  
greet guests



Richard Perricelli, Chet Krause, Normand Pepin

## The Honoree Q. David Bowers

The American Numismatic Society was pleased to have Q. David Bowers as its special guest and honoree at the 2006 ANS Gala. Mr. Bowers is one of the most prolific authors in the field of numismatics, having produced over forty books, hundreds of auction catalogues, and numerous articles. His publications include such popular titles as *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*; *The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection*; *Abe Kosoff: Dean of Numismatics*; *Virgil Brand: The Man and His Era*; *The Harry W. Bass Jr. Museum Sylloge*; *The Harry Bass Jr. Collection*; *The Louis E. Eliasberg Sr. Collection*; *American Numismatics Before the Civil War, 1760–1860*; *United States Copper Coins*; *A Buyers Guide to the Rare Coin Market*; *The Numismatist's Lakeside Companion*; and *United States Coins by Design Types*. Perhaps no other individual in numismatics today is as widely known among the general public or has done more to expand awareness and appreciation of the subject to a growing audience than Q. David Bowers.

Over the course of his long career, Mr. Bowers has earned the respect of his friends and colleagues in the numismatic community, and served as president of the American Numismatic Association (1983–1985) and president of the Professional Numismatists Guild (1977–1979). He was a recipient of the Farran Zerbe Award, the highest honor bestowed by the ANA, and has been inducted into the Numismatic Hall of Fame in Colorado Springs. Mr. Bowers also has received the Founder's Award from the Professional Numismatists Guild, and has been awarded more Book of the Year Award and Best Columnist honors from the Numismatic Literary Guild than any other writer. His body of work—based on extensive scholarship as well as his more than fifty years as a collector and dealer—has served to inspire and inform both novice and veteran coin collectors alike.

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Seated L to R: Pat Merena, David Bowers, Christie Bowers, Andrew Bowers  
 Standing L to R: Melissa Karstedt, Rick Bagg, Christine Karstedt, Wynn Bowers, Donald Patrick, John Kraljevich, Mary Counts



Seated L to R: Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Ortiz, Greg Rohan, John Albanese  
 Standing L to R: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Deforest Scott, Beth Deisher, Mr. and Mrs. Steven Ivy



Mary Counts,  
 David Bowers, and  
 Christine Karstedt



David Bowers



Christine Karstedt and Mary Counts surprise David Bowers with a short movie tribute





# The Meaning of a Memory: The Case of Edith Cavell and the *Lusitania* in Post-World War I Belgium

by Peter van Alfen



Fig. 1: Belgium. AE medal by Armand Bonnetain of Edith Cavell and Marie Depage, 1919. (ANS 0000.999.52161) 60 mm.

In 1919, the Commission de l'Ecole belge d'infirmières diplômées commissioned the sculptor Armand Bonnetain to produce a medal (Fig. 1) commemorating its former director and treasurer, the Englishwoman Edith Cavell and Belgian Marie Depage, respectively. Bonnetain's jugate busts of the two nurses remains one of his most accomplished works, balancing portrait realism with idealism and evoking through their taut faces an elevated sense of emotion that finds its expression in a simple imperative on the reverse: "1915/Remember!" For us, the timeless reader, now nearly ninety years removed from the events, the voice of the imperative has weakened; it stirs only a sense that the memory is, in fact, lost, and that the medal has become unmemorable except for its artistic qualities.

To the viewer in 1919, however, living within the context of immediate post-World War I Belgium, the reaction there to the Versailles Treaty negotiations, and having the modes of Allied propaganda still fresh in one's mind, this medal would stir a host of forceful memories and thoughts. What the medal commanded the viewer to remember went far beyond the two nurses and the acts of the Germans who caused their deaths; it included the contemporary claim to this memory and its use as a political tool.

## Edith Cavell and Marie Depage

When the Germans invaded Belgium in the opening days of World War I, Cavell and Depage were heading the medical school that Depage's husband, the famed Dr. Antoine Depage, had founded in Brussels in 1907. With the war came the growing medical crisis of attending to wounded soldiers, which pressed Dr. Depage to leave his wife to go south beyond the eventual front lines in order to establish a hospital in the Ocean Hotel at La Panne. Marie joined him there two months later, while Cavell willingly stayed on in occupied Brussels to run the Berkendael Medical Institute for the Red Cross. Once in La Panne, and aware of the critically short supply of money and provisions for their hospital, Marie volunteered to go to the United States on a fundraising tour. Throughout the winter and early spring of 1914–15, she traveled west to San Francisco and up and down the east coast, eventually netting over \$100,000 and many donated supplies for Belgian Red Cross hospitals (cf. Fig. 25). Encouraged by this fundraising success, she had no immediate plans to return, until, in late April,





Fig. 2: France. Gilt AE plaque by Victor Peter depicting the French cock defeating the German snake, which has pinned down the Lamb of Innocence. (David Simpson collection) 164 x 230 mm.





Fig. 4: France. AE medal by Raoul Lamourdedieu, 1917. The inscription on the obverse translates: "The barbarians have passed through here." (ANS 1941.123.4, gift of S. H. P. Pell) 55 x 70 mm.



Fig. 5: USA. AE medal by Paul Manship, 1918. (ANS 1929.54.10) 66.5 mm.



Fig. 3: British postcard, c. 1916, depicting the execution of Edith Cavell.

she received word that her younger son was to be sent to the battlefields to join his brother. Anxious to see her son before he faced near-certain death, she booked a passage from New York to Liverpool on the swiftest liner afloat, Cunard's famed *Lusitania*. On May 7, a week after leaving New York, the ship was torpedoed by the German submarine U-20, a dozen miles off the southern Irish coast. Marie Depage drowned along with nearly 1,200 other passengers.

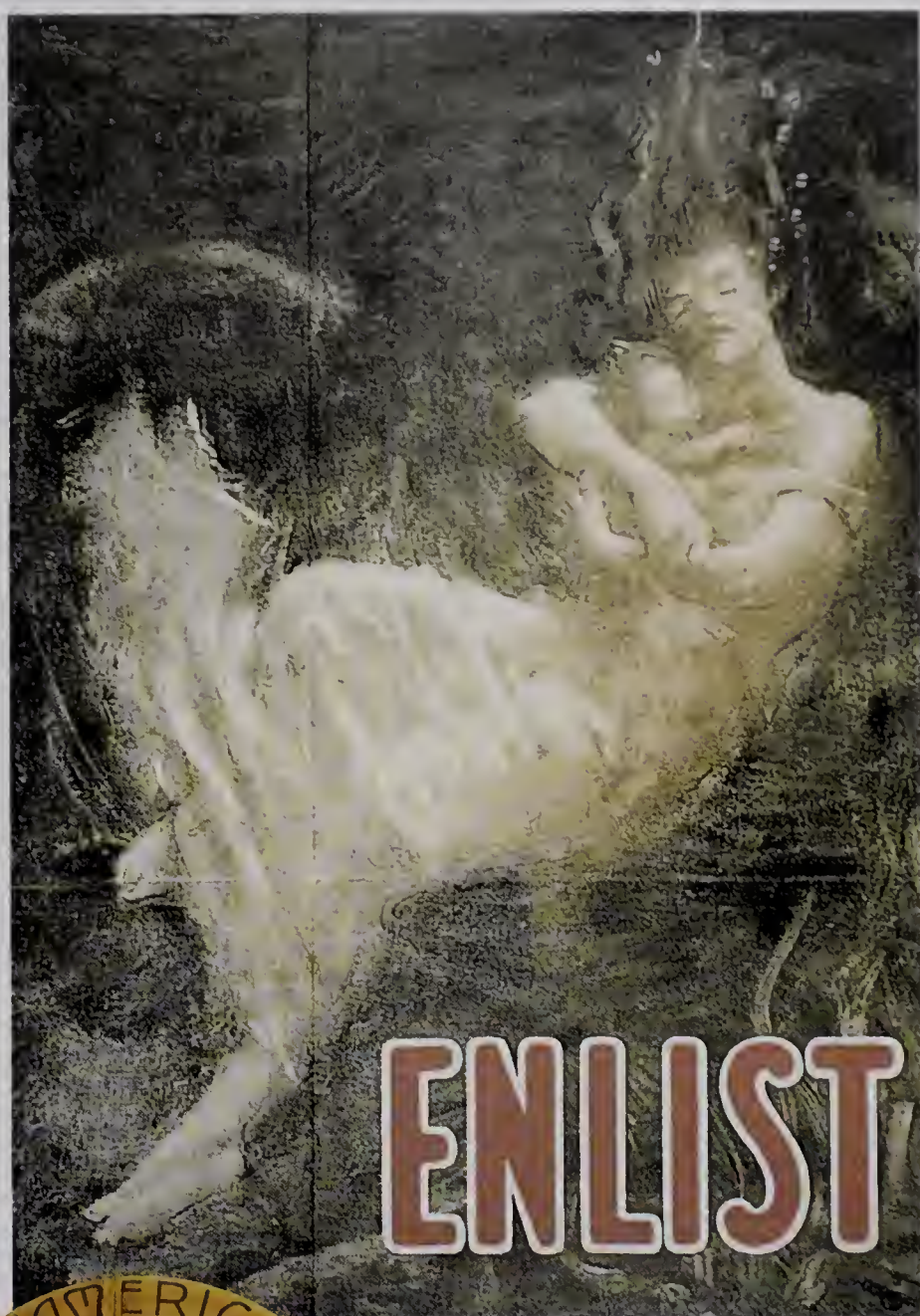
The worldwide response to the sinking was so loud that there can be no question that Cavell, still in Brussels, heard of the *Lusitania*'s fate, but whether she ever learned that her colleague and friend Marie was a passenger is not known. Three months later, on August 5, the Germans arrested Cavell for treason and a subsequent court martial sentenced her to death for assisting in the escape of nearly two hundred Allied prisoners of war, a crime to which she confessed. Despite protests from the Spanish and American ambassadors in Brussels, the fifty-year-old nurse faced the firing squad the morning of October 12, 1915. What exactly transpired has been lost in legend: one soldier protested and refused to shoot the woman, and so was executed for insubordination; moments before the final shots were fired, Cavell fainted and lay unscathed

on the ground until the officer present dispatched her with his pistol (Fig. 3). Whatever the actual events, by break of dawn Cavell was dead, and by evening her body was wrapped in newspaper and buried alongside other victims of the firing squad.

There is little debate today that the Germans were technically justified in executing Cavell for treason and in sinking the *Lusitania* as a belligerent blockade runner. In the case of the *Lusitania*, the Germans had countered the British blockade of their ports with a submarine blockade of British ports; the British in turn responded by arming several merchant ships (sometimes deceptively under neutral flags such as the United States') and issuing orders to all merchant captains to ram submarines when possible, all in violation of



Fig. 6: Enlistment poster by Fred Spear, published in June 1915 by the Boston Committee of Public Safety, depicting victims of the *Lusitania* sinking.



the received law of the sea. Thus there was little incentive for German U-boat captains to be chivalrous or spare British liners. Moreover, the *Lusitania*, like many blockade runners, was ferrying military contraband: 4.2 million Remington .303 rifle cartridges, 1,250 cases of (empty) shrapnel shells, and eighteen cases of fuses. Although technically justified in their actions, the captain of U-20, Walther Schwieger, and the Brussels court martial blundered horribly by sinking the *Lusitania* and ordering Cavell's execution, since the events became two of the most successful focal points for Allied anti-German propaganda, and as such were often linked with each other to further enhance the effect (see Figs. 2, 20–21, 23). There was little the Germans could do to counter this; in the propaganda wars, they remained decisively on the defensive.

### Atrocity Propaganda

Part of the reason why the Cavell-*Lusitania* propaganda was so effective was due to the emotional groundwork laid by reports of German atrocities filtering out of Belgium shortly after the August 1914 invasion began. The Germans invaded Belgium fully expecting to encounter a *franc-tireur* (literally, “free-shooter”) People's Army, as they had in France over forty years earlier. The obsession with the idea of a civilian resistance meant that advancing and occupying troops believed that old men and young girls everywhere were taking potshots at them from rooftops and from behind walls. The German response to unexplained shots (which often as it turned out were fired by nearby Allied or even German troops) was swift and brutal: scores of villagers would be executed for the purported actions of a few and their houses looted and burned. In Louvain, on August 25, 1914, drunk German soldiers touched off a raging reprisal against such unexplained shots, which resulted in the near destruction of the city, including the killing of 248 citizens and the burning of the university's library, with its esteemed collection of medieval manuscripts.



Fig. 7: France. AE medal by René Baudichon, 1918. This medal suggests a direct link between the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the United States' entry into the war on the Allied side in 1917. This was not the case. (ANS 0000.999.52098) 54 mm.





Figs. 8–11: Postcards from a series of six by Tito Corbella on the execution of Edith Cavell; the series was published in French, Italian, and English. Fig. 8: Cavell rendering aid to a wounded German soldier while Kultur hovers above; Fig. 9: The dead Cavell wrapped in the Belgian and British flags “inspiring” Kultur at the piano; Fig. 10: Kultur serving up Cavell’s head on a platter to Wilhelm II as Attila; Fig. 11: The resurrected Cavell over the vanquished Kultur.

The actual deeds of the troops were bad enough, but as the stories circulated, reality merged with invention: The Germans became more and more dehumanized, their actions more and more revolting, with particular emphasis on acts committed against women and children. Stories of troops raping and mutilating women and girls in front of their families were sickening, but even those paled in comparison to ones describing the fates of young children: laughing Germans skewered babes with bayonets or maliciously let them live after chopping off their hands. There were documented cases of rape, but none has ever surfaced regarding the reported abuse of children.

Seizing on these stories, Allied propagandists soon began depicting the invasion of Belgium in a pointedly gendered fashion: the violation of women and Belgium were elided. This use of highly sexualized—at times almost pornographic (Fig. 4)—images and words was intended to create moral imperatives, to elicit from British, French, and, eventually, American men an unquestioning desire to join the fight in order to protect their own women, children, and by extension, country from the monstrous Hun. The atrocity stories also made it that much easier for propagandists to reduce the Germans to caricatures of German-ness. Propagandists not only res-





urrected images of Germanic barbarians from a long-dead age but also parodied the more recent concept of *Kultur* (culture), which, as a nation-building tool following the creation of the German state in 1870, emphasized the linguistic and cultural particularity of the German people. A personified “Kultur,” the embodiment of perceived Prussian ferocity, was a frequent character in Allied propaganda, as was Kaiser Wilhelm II remade as Attila (see Fig. 10). Paul Manship’s medal (Fig. 5) is a typical example of these efforts, combining a gendered perspective and marauding Kultur on the one side with a Hun-like Wilhelm on the other.

Allied propagandists wasted no time in capitalizing on the sinking of the *Lusitania*, presenting that event in a highly gendered fashion, by focusing more on the women (and children) who lost their lives than on the men (Figs. 6 and 7). As these gendered images of the conflict began to sway to the Allied cause the war-leery citizens of the United States, the most powerful country remaining neutral, the worst thing the Germans could have done was execute a woman in such a highly publicized case. Not just any woman, moreover, but a spinster nurse who had selflessly stayed behind in occupied territory to tend to the wounded, both Allied and German. Edith Cavell became an instant martyr and the clearest, most personal example of Kultur’s violence against women and thus against all civilization (Figs. 8–11). Her image and name were soon appearing everywhere, even on medals (Figs. 23–24).

### The Medal as Messenger

World War I was the last conflict in which the medal as a medium of propaganda and commemoration served a







Fig. 12: France. AE medal by Pierre-Marie Poisson, c. 1916. (ANS 1985.81.238, gift of D. M. Friedenberg) 48 x 50 mm.



Fig. 13: France, AE uniface medal by André-Pierre Schwab, c. 1915. (ANS 1996.999.238, anonymous donor) 83 mm.

viable and far-ranging function. The total number of medals, both in individual types and volume, produced by the Allies and Central Powers during the war has never been calculated, nor are such figures likely attainable, since the output was enormous, both in private and state production. While many of these medals can be seen continuing the types and themes developed in medallic art in the decades before the war, such as portraits of noteworthy individuals (Fig. 22) and the role of women as mourners of men (Fig. 12–13), the war unquestionably introduced new subject matter to the medium, much of it lifted from general propaganda, like the dehumanization of the Germans (Fig. 14) and women as victims (Fig. 4, 16). The war also encouraged an intense discourse, as it were, between medals, not only at the level of artistic allusion, while the piece was still in control of the artist, but also over the proper interpretation of individual pieces once they had left the artist's workshop and fallen into the hands of the public. As to be expected, this discourse often occurred between opposing forces wrangling for their propaganda's supremacy. But medallic discourses also took place among friendly forces seeking to make sense of the war's more unsavory episodes.

Walther Eberbach's 1916 *Lusitania* medal (Fig. 15), for example, broadcasts the Germans' justifications for sinking the ship and offers a warning—to the U.S. president particularly—of the heavy price to be paid for running contraband against the blockade. Eberbach's sarcasm was in line with a traditional Germanic mode of medallic expression that found its most effective or at least most prolific voice in the works of Karl Goetz. Goetz's *Lusitania* medal (Fig. 17), issued within days of the sinking, likewise focused on the munitions contraband, but also took the Cunard company to task for risking the safety of innocent passengers for the sake of profit. This medal gained such widespread notoriety (see below) that there can be no question that Eberbach was aware of it and so perhaps sought to offer further support to the themes introduced by Goetz the previous year, particularly in the wake of the international criticism following the sinking.





Fig. 14: France. AE medal by A. Schinar, 1916. The inscription translates, "The only good Kraut is a dead Kraut." (ANS 1996.999.271, anonymous donor) 28 mm.



Fig. 15: Germany. Iron medal by Walther Eberbach depicting the sinking of the Lusitania, 1916. (ANS 1919.6.10, purchase) 70 mm.

Eberbach's medal, in fact, may allude to Goetz's work, as it too wrongly shows the ship going down by the stern (the *Lusitania*, in fact, sunk by the bow; see Fig. 7, 21). In the same way, Ludwig Gies's *Lusitania* medal (Fig. 19) also engages Goetz's work, but here dispenses with the political commentary, offering instead a more sympathetic view of the tragedy by focusing on the (ungendered) plight of the victims.

Such medallic discourse was far less subtle in the case of German-Allied interaction. The reverse of a portrait medal of General Alexander von Kluck (Fig. 22), commander of the German First Army, for example, was appropriated, modified, and reinterpreted by the British for propaganda purposes (Fig. 23; note the burning city below the horse). The most notorious example, however, of this type of appropriation was the British reinterpretation of Goetz's *Lusitania* medal, which was extensively copied in Britain, with slight modifications, and distributed with a special box and pamphlet (Fig. 17). In 1916, Goetz responded to this symbolic hijacking with another medal (Fig. 18), this one depicting Arthur Balfour, first lord of the British Admiralty, using the misconstrued *Lusitania* medal to make a case against Germany in the presence of neutral Sweden (the Latin inscription above Balfour is from the Roman satirist Juvenal [1.30] and is translated as "It is hard not to write satire").

Not only the overall volume of medals produced but also discourses such as these attest to the real importance of medals during the war as vehicles of private artistic expression and more importantly as instruments of state propaganda. At times, of course, the line between the two blurred.

### Belgium Deserted

After the Germans' surrender in November 1918, those Belgians who had lived in exile in Britain, France, and the Netherlands returned home to find their country utterly devastated. Besides the destruction that the fighting itself had wrought, the Germans had systematically picked the country clean, thoroughly dismantling factories, tearing



Fig. 16: France. AE medal (obv. only) by Marcelle Croce-Lancelot, 1914, entitled "The Work of the Barbarians." (ANS 1940.110.11, gift of Mrs. Hosmer) 60 mm.



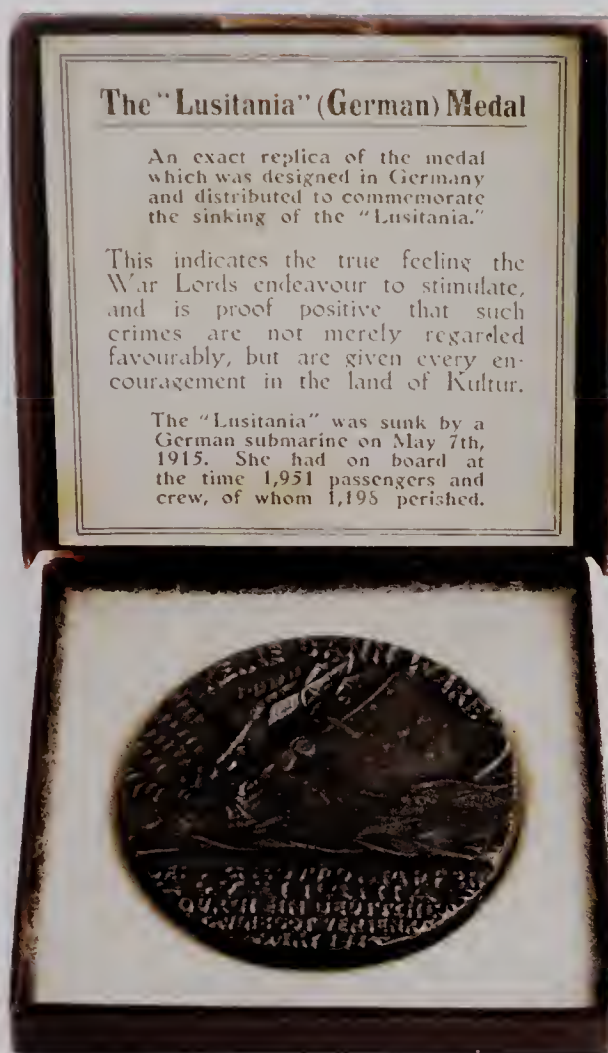


Fig. 17: Great Britain. Iron copy of medal by Karl Goetz depicting the sinking of the Lusitania in box of issue, 1915.  
(ANS 1990.26.15, gift of George M. Golden)



up railroad tracks, and shipping it all, along with any live-stock, back to Germany. The intent was to deny Belgium an economic future, and, at least for the immediate future, they succeeded. Unemployment in Belgium was at 80 percent in 1919, and food, clothing, and housing were scarce. As was the case throughout the war, mostly through the Commission for Relief in Belgium organized by the future U.S. President Herbert Hoover (Fig. 25), the United States provided substantial relief through donations and aid, but even this continued kindness was not nearly enough.

As the Versailles Treaty negotiations got underway in early 1919, it soon became clear that the British and French had no intentions of allowing the Belgians to sit at the table with the grown-ups. As Sally Marks observed (1981: 119), "It was taken for granted that small states would be treated like small children and that great issues should be settled by great powers." At stake were the substantial claims of reparations that Belgium had made against Germany, which were desperately needed to rebuild the country's infrastructure and economy. The fiercely nationalistic British premier, David Lloyd George, however, fought hard to keep the negotiations closed to small countries, particularly Belgium, and quite openly sought to gain more reparations for his own country at Belgium's expense. Interventions by the Belgian king, the only royal to visit the negotiations, and by U.S. ambassadors eventually helped to win for the Belgians most of what they wanted, but not before the Belgian public had grown righteously indignant.

Lloyd George's actions were particularly offensive to the Belgians because the British and French had used the rape of Belgium as a "central metaphor for the War" (Gullace 2002: 24), using it also to set the high moral tone for the Allied cause. It was frequently repeated that the invasion of neutral Belgium was not only an unprovoked act of aggression, so typical of Kultur, but also a gross violation of internationally sanctioned treaty law, and thus a barbarian affront to civilization. The atrocities that followed only generated further sympathies for the country, and the Allies assured Belgium that the avenging and restoration



Fig. 18: Germany. Iron satirical medal by Karl Goetz, 1916.  
(ANS 1978.38.226, gift of Ira, Lawrence, and Mark Goldberg)  
59 mm.



of that country was a primary objective of the fight. All of this, apparently, was now forgotten. A headline from the newspaper *De Standaard* summed up the resentment in Brussels: “Belgium Deserted and Humiliated by Its Allies” (quoted from Marks 1981: 198).

### The Meaning of a Memory

It was within this political, social, and economic context that Bonnetain produced his medal of Edith Cavell and Marie Depage. While on the surface a straightforward commemorative piece for two lost colleagues, the medal’s greater context meant that it carried an embedded symbolic load. The inscription “1915/ Remember!” sought to steer this symbolism toward narrow(er) interpretations.

Taken as a whole, the medal immediately recalled the martyrdom of Cavell and the sinking of the *Lusitania*, but from a decidedly Belgian perspective (much as the Victor Peter plaque, Fig. 2, offered a French perspective on the two events). While Cavell was a universal symbol of martyrdom, albeit with deep Belgian ties, Depage was far from being a universal symbol for the *Lusitania*. As the wife of a high-profile doctor who turned politician after the war, Depage likely achieved notoriety as the most important Belgian to die on the ship. Thus using her to represent the *Lusitania* tragedy would obviously have greater significance for Belgians than it would for others.

Working at the tail end of World War I medallic production, Bonnetain would certainly have been aware of propaganda medals portraying female victims of Kultur, and was likely aware of other works dealing directly with his subject. This awareness would have had influence on his own work and would therefore place his medal in discourse with others. While we cannot be entirely sure that Bonnetain was aware of Prud’homme’s 1915 portrait of Cavell (Fig. 24), it seems almost certain, given the close similarities in dress, general style, and lettering between the two works. Bonnetain’s response was to develop a portrait far less optimistic and more idealized than Prud’homme’s, but still following his use of the traditional format of profile portraiture, which offered a dignified,



Fig. 19: Germany. AE plaque by Ludwig Gies depicting the sinking of the *Lusitania*, 1915. (ANS 1934.145.55, gift of Wayte Raymond) 95 mm.



Figs. 20 and 21. Two poster stamps of a series of four produced by Winox Ltd, England, 1915, depicting the sinking of the *Lusitania* and victims of Kultur. The other two stamps in the series depicted the execution of Edith Cavell (using the same image as in Fig. 3) and victims of Zeppelin bombings.



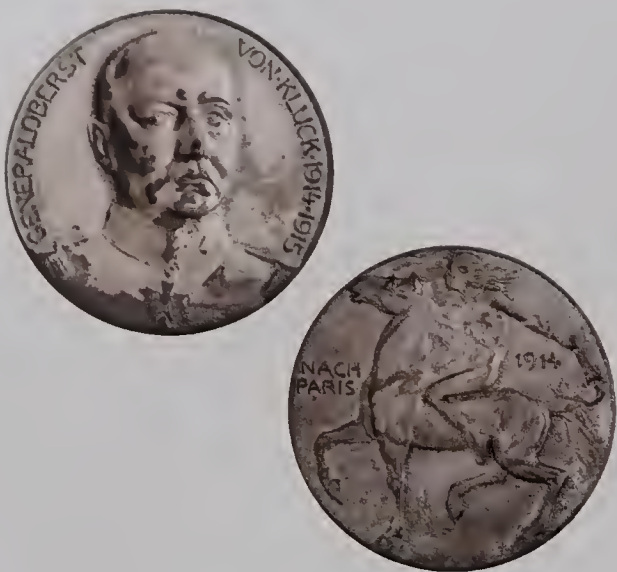


Fig. 22: Germany. AR medal depicting General Alexander von Kluck, 1915. (ANS 1916.187.19, purchase) 34 mm.



Fig. 23: Great Britain. Silvered AE satirical medal, 1916. (ANS 0000.999.42643) 36 mm.

less sensationalist way of dealing with the subject, compared to what could be expected on more typical propaganda medals. This raised the level of discourse above the obvious and unsophisticated; the emotional content would be less evident and more controlled. But whereas one can picture Prud'homme's confident, almost smiling Cavell voicing her famous pre-execution words of forgiveness ("I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone"), this is not the case for Bonnetain's stern lady, who looks far less forgiving. Moreover, while Prud'homme's portrait appears quite faithful to photographs of the matronly Cavell, Bonnetain has softened her features, making her appear younger (cp. Fig. 26, the same would be the case for Depage too), thus aligning Cavell (and Depage) with the typically younger female victims in Allied propaganda (see, for example, the treatment of Cavell in Figs. 3, 8–11). In subtle ways, Bonnetain has responded to Prud'homme's rather dispassionate work by introducing greater emotional tension, and, by leveraging general familiarity with Cavell and Depage's fates, he has infused the neutral territory of medallion portraiture with the political bias and purpose of the propaganda medal. This politicized reading of the image finds support in the simple inscription on the reverse.

During the course of the war, remembering became a collective, not private, act, and one that was not left to the whimsy of individual choice. It was an imperative to all. In France, state-endorsed societies were organized at both local and national levels to foster the memory of German atrocities and sustain the "sacred hatred" for the enemy. The catch phrase (not to mention name) of the national Ligue Souvenez-Vous!, for example, "ne l'oubliez jamais!" ("never forget!"), commanded the pamphlet reader or poster viewer to maintain the level of anger/hatred necessary to achieve total victory. Similar imperatives to remember and sustain hatred were found in England and the United States as well. The imperative on Bonnetain's medal clearly derives from this public and politically oriented function of remembering, not from the solemn and private realm of remembering the dead. But with the war over and victory in hand, the imperative on the medal would serve a diminished political purpose if it was intended to sustain anti-German feelings among the Belgians; their daily lives served that purpose well enough. What was meant to be remembered, and the function of that memory, is therefore less than clear. A clue, however, is provided by the inscription itself: it is in English, rather than Flemish or French, which indicates that the intended audience was not necessarily the





Fig. 24: France. Nickel galvano of Edith Cavell by  
Georges-Henri Prud'homme, 1915.  
(Jonathan Kagan collection) 200 mm.



Belgians but the British (or less likely the Americans), suggesting a new realm of political function.

On one level, we can certainly interpret the medal as a simple plea to remember the dead; plenty of medals were produced during and after the war to mourn the death of soldiers as a group (see Fig. 12–13). Rarely, however, were individuals singled out, and even then only those considered in some fashion heroes. Cavell and Depage were not heroes, but carefully defined feminine victims of Kultur, and their remembrance served less to inspire by example than to instill moral outrage, the outward expression of which seems frozen on the faces of Bonnetain's nurses. But where, in 1919, was this outrage directed? A suggestion offered here is that in their commemoration, the Commission de l'Ecole belge d'infirmières diplômées commissioned a medal that also admonished the British for their disloyalty toward a one-time ally. By re-presenting the martyrdom of Cavell and the *Lusitania* tragedy from the Belgian perspective, the Commission (and Bonnetain) claimed these highly symbolic memories for Belgium, which the British and others had freely used for their own purposes during the war. In the mode of Allied medallic propaganda, they retooled and redirected the appropriated memories back toward the British, demanding both recognition and recollection of Belgium's current and previous suffering. Their claim to the memories meant that the Belgians could now determine their meaning: the imperative to remember commanded the viewer not only to remember the nurses but to remember the rape of Belgium, and, perhaps most importantly, to remember the many broken promises.

**ANSM**

*I thank François de Callataÿ, Jonathan Kagan, and David Simpson for their assistance with this article.*

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<http://firstworldwar.com/>

<http://rmslusitania.info/pages/index.html>



Fig. 25: Belgium. AE medal commemorating the Commission for Relief in Belgium by George Petit, 1916. (ANS 0000.999.75868) 37 mm.



Fig. 26. Portrait of Edith Cavell c. 1890, around age 25.





## “Cabinetry” Work

**T**he heart of the American Numismatic Society is its splendid cabinet of items of all kinds, items donated over the years by many dedicated benefactors and sometimes supplemented by judicious purchases. The contributing collectors, scholars, dealers, and others can be justly proud of the extent and organization of this magnificent educational and cultural resource. In addition to curating the cabinet as it grows, the renown of the collection, which is recognized and appreciated worldwide for its magnificent holdings in many fields, means that our small professional staff and volunteers at the Society stay busy fulfilling requests for service. Members may or may not be surprised by some of the activities, but I think a brief review of the wealth and variety of items that have lately come under scrutiny may fascinate others as they do me.

### Interest in Ancient Coins

Scholars universally recognize the great importance of the ANS collection of ancient coins of all series, and we receive constant requests regarding this portion of the cabinet. Former ANS Seminarian Melanie Grunow Sobocinski, for instance, had an article on the *Ludi Saeculares* (“saecular games”) accepted by the *American Journal of Archaeology*, for which we were able to provide images of a couple of pertinent Roman imperial coins. Saecular games—meaning games held, osten-

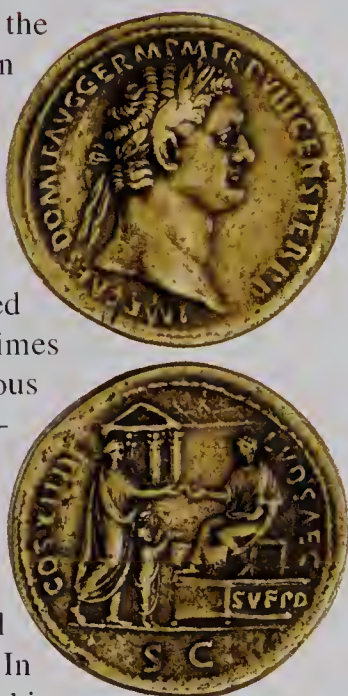


Fig. 1. Roman Empire: Domitian. AE sestertius, Rome mint, struck AD 88/9. The *Ludi Saeculares* commenced with preparation ceremonies, including the distribution of purifying elements (*suffimenta*) to the populace, as depicted here. On the reverse, Domitian is seated l., before the façade of a tetrastyle temple, on a platform inscribed SVF P D, while handing *suffimenta* to a male citizen; a child extends its arms upward toward him. RIC 376. (ANS 1001.1.22970, collection of the Hispanic Society of America) 34 mm.



Fig. 2. Roman Empire: Domitian. AE dupondius, Rome mint, struck AD 88/9. This issue represents the sacrifice of ovines: a black sheep and goat were sacrificed to the Moirae on the first night of the ceremonies. On the reverse, Domitian stands l. in front of a hexastyle temple, sacrificing over an altar; to left is the victimarius, with a goat, distinguishable by its upright horns, on l., and a sheep; behind the altar are two musicians, the one on l. playing a double flute, that on r., a lyre. RIC 381. (ANS 1944.100.42606, bequest of Edward T. Newell) 29 mm.



Fig. 3. Roman Empire: Pertinax deified (died AD 193). AE sestertius. Forgery. (ANS 1949.98.316, gift of H. Chapman) 31.8 mm.

We know from classical sources where the specific functions of the celebration were held, but correlating these locations with the images of structures shown on the commemorative coins is not straightforward.

As usual, specimens from the cabinet have continued to prove helpful in questions of authenticity. One such example is a case on behalf of the IBSCC (International Bureau for the Suppression of Counterfeit Coins), the authentication arm of the International Association of Professional Numismatists. A piece



Fig. 4. Roman Empire: Elagabalus. AR denarius, Rome mint, AD 221 RIC 49. (ANS 1944.100.52352, bequest of Edward T. Newell) 17.3 mm.

that had been referred for examination purported to be an example of a rare issue commemorating the deification of the emperor Pertinax under his eventual successor, Septimius Severus, in AD 193. Fortunately—or unfortunately, depending on how one might look at it—in the ANS reference collection of spurious items



there was a match for the coin in question, although the ANS has no genuine specimen of this issue.

Portrait iconography of the peculiar boy-emperor Elagabalus (AD 218–222) is the subject of the research of Clare Rowan, of Macquarie University, in New South Wales, Australia. While visiting the Society, she was able to examine the varieties of his effigy found on both metropolitan and provincial series, looking especially at the little extrusion sometimes found above his forehead and typically called a “horn,” as well as representations of the Baetyl of Emesa, the sacred stone for the cult of which he was the high priest.

In preparing some information for a novel he is writing, Robert Adams had an inquiry about “royal warts” in antiquity. Many numismatists will realize that his question presumably refers to coinage issues of the ancient Kingdom of

Parthia, among which there are royal effigies depicted as having a small dot (a wart?) somewhere on their faces.

Some scholars believe this may have been an accurate rendition, and suggest it might reflect a genetic peculiarity of the ruling Arsacid dynasty. The

presence and placement of the “wart” is in some cases utilized by researchers to help attribute certain issues to specific rulers. In any event, the

“warts” are not consistently present, so may we also speculate that the Arsacids sometimes availed themselves of cosmetic surgery?

## Medieval Issues

The ANS cabinet of European medieval coins, while weak in some areas, is nevertheless quite outstand-

ing in others. Altogether, it presently includes 44,381 items catalogued in our database. The English section is spotty at best, but it has a major strength in the Lorin L. Kay collection of copper stycas from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, dat-

ing from shortly prior to the time when this region fell to the Viking invaders. The Spanish section is excellent overall,

thanks to the great collection of the Hispanic Society of

America, developed and placed with the ANS by the great benefactor Archer M. Huntington. Past curators built up the collection of German bracteates, so that this section,

too, is an important resource today. Our Russian/Lithuanian collection is uneven, perhaps in large measure because it has not received as much serious attention as the complex series of little wire-money pieces require. There are a number of provocative and attractive specimens

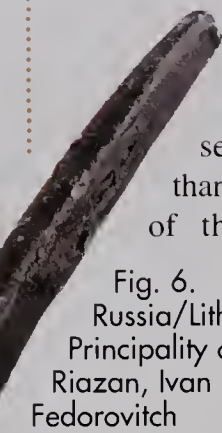


Fig. 6. Russia/Lithuania. Principality of Riazan, Ivan Fedorovitch (1429–1456). AR ruble bar or grivna. (ANS 1948.30.1345, gift of Alexandre Orlowski) 130 x 16.4 mm.



Fig. 7. Italian States: Mantua. Francesco II Gonzaga (1484–1519). AR testone. CNI 63. (ANS 1954.203.117, gift of Mrs. Herbert E. Ives)

in this section, however. In a recent instance involving it, Dr. Audrius V. Plioplys was interested in the medieval Russian (or Lithuanian) silver bars, known as grivna or grivanka, in the cabinet. We are fortunate to hold two nice examples of these, typically marked by a series of striations. Rare today, they were the original “rubles”—a coin term surviving to the present.

The earliest coins that can lay claim to being considered “modern” are the important specimens that the European Swiss scholar Fabrizio Rossini, working on a study of Italian Renaissance portrait coins, sought images of from the ANS cabinet. In this field, the Society is very fortunate to have been the beneficiary of Herbert Scoville’s generosity. His magnificent collection of very well-chosen pieces makes this area one of



Fig. 8. Italian States: Asti. Ludovico d’Orleans (1465–1498). AR testone. CNI 20. (ANS 1937.146.782, bequest of Herbert Scoville) 27.5 mm.

the great strengths of the medieval cabinet. The Scoville collection was complemented by pieces from the collection of ANS President Herbert Ives, providing a splendid run of Florentine fiorini d’oro in particular.

Issues of Charles I, the second Stuart monarch of Great Britain (1625–1648), constitute an area of notable strength and interest in the cabinet, particularly the famous obsidional pieces, of which the Society has a fine representative collection thanks to the generosity of Emery Mae Norweb. All of the siege coins

except those from Newark, 1645–1646, are considered rarities today. Several visitors to the Society, including advanced col-



Fig. 9. Great Britain: England, Siege of Carlisle, October 1644–June 5, 1645. Charles I. AR 3 shillings, struck in May, 1645. (ANS 1977.207.16, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 31 mm.



lector Geoffrey Cope, have enjoyed studying them in recent months.

Another issue of Charles I, the extremely rare pattern gold unite (or



Fig. 10. Great Britain: England, Siege of Pontefract, June 1648–March 1648 (1649, New Style). Charles II (struck after Charles I's beheading on January 30). AR shilling. (ANS 1976.64.1, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 29.8 mm.

broad, of twenty shillings), which we had not long ago added to the collection of images accessible via the ANS website's database, was brought to my attention through a question from Simon Widmer. Although this piece is a handsome, seemingly machine-struck issue, it is included in the Medieval section with hand-hammered pieces, to keep it with its contemporaries, before the regularization of milled coinage in Britain under Charles II in 1662.

## Modern Material

The Modern section of the ANS cabinet includes three departments: (1) coins, tokens, and paper money of the United States (US); (2) all coins, tokens, and paper currency of Latin America (LA), including the hand-



Fig. 11. Great Britain: England, Siege of Scarborough, July 1644–July 1645. Charles I. AR half crown, or 2 shillings 6 pence. (ANS 1977.207.19, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 30.2 x 41.8 mm.

hammered series; and (3) the corresponding objects of all the rest of the world since the establishment of mechanization in the production process, with several notable exceptions mentioned below (MO). We will review the activities relating to the United States separately.

A question regarding the Austrian (Holy Roman Empire) 3-kreuzer issue of Leo "The Hogmouth" (the Habsburg emperor Leopold I, 1657–1705) was received from ANS donor and authority on small silver pieces Roger DeWardt Lane. Having found an example of the 1693 Vienna mintage, KM 1169 (formerly 1855), which is listed in the third edition of the Krause-Mishler seventeenth-century volume of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* without valuation, DeWardt Lane wished to know whether it matched a specimen in the ANS cabinet, intending to donate his coin if it varied. Although from different dies, I determined that the ANS specimen did match the DeWardt Lane



Fig. 12. Great Britain: England. Charles I. Pattern AV unite, Tower mint, probably by Abraham Vanderdort. This rare piece was probably intended as a pattern for a unite, the gold 20-shilling piece, a pound or broad, but might have been intended for the one-shilling denomination. (ANS 1905.57.629, gift of Daniel Parish, Jr.) 29.5 mm.



Fig. 13. Holy Roman Empire (Austria), Leopold I. AR 3 kreuzer, 1693 Vienna mint. (ANS 1934.93.17, acquired by exchange) 22 mm.

piece in all respects. How scarce may this coin be?

I was glad to have had this issue of Leopold brought to my attention, since it had been erroneously catalogued with one of our ubiquitous "provisional numbers" (ANS 1934.999.1439). From the indication still present on its individual box, it was easy for me to learn that this attractive coin was one of 57 small foreign silver issues that had been acquired "by exchange" in June/July 1934. Possibly buried somewhere in our archives there may be information about what would have been given in return for this Austrian coin



Fig. 14. France, Louis XV. AE Franco-American jeton, 1752. The reverse features Mercury, the god of merchants (and thieves) flying over the seas, with the legend translating as "He makes commerce for both worlds," and, in the exergue, "French colonies of America, 1752." Breton 512; Betts 386. (ANS 1967.99.55, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 28 mm.



Fig. 15. France, Louis XV. AE Franco-American jeton, 1753. This jeton's reverse depicts the sun shining on a map of both the eastern and western hemispheres, with the legend SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE ("one is enough for both"). Breton 513; Betts 388. (ANS 1967.99.56, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 28 mm.

and the other pieces acquired at the same time. Only 17 of the total of 84 pieces in this acquisition have now been accessioned with their proper record number; I perceived with sat-



isfaction that several of the others are also noted as rarities!

To be included in publication of another forthcoming book, we were able to provide a number of images of the Franco-American coins and jetons for professional numismatist Jean Lecompte. French royal jetons at this time were minted basically as donatives for government bureaucrats or other favored sectors of society. The artists employed to create their dies were the same who engraved the effigies



Fig. 16. France, Louis XV. AE 12 deniers, 1717, Perpignan mint. This specimen is an example of one of the few coinages known to have been minted by law specifically to pass current in New France. The spread, flat fabric, strike irregularities, and flan cracking on this example are characteristic of the issue. Breton 504; Breen 258.  
(ANS 1966.252.2, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 31.2 mm.

for the monarchy's commemorative medals and prepared the master dies for the French mints. In addition to their place in the numismatic history of France, these pieces are also part of that of North America—both the United States and Canada, as well as the French Caribbean islands. These fascinating pieces provide us with a glimpse at the European perspective on North America during the period of the great contest between Britain and France in the 1750s.

While extensive, the Latin American series represented in the ANS cabinet are not truly as well-balanced as one would like. While there are a great many important coins present thanks to the generosity of a number of serious collectors, dealers, and other scholars, there are still enormous gaps in the holdings. Still, we are able to provide much

Fig. 17. Mexico. AV 8 escudos, 1823, Mo, J.M.  
(ANS 1941.134.1, purchase) 40.5 mm.

material for researchers and for publication. As mentioned in the summer 2005 issue of the ANS Magazine, we were contacted over the past couple of semesters by Casiana Ionescu, research assistant for Dr. Marc Shell of Harvard University, in connection with a book he is doing on money in early America, with a focus on Indian wampum and its various potential exchange equivalents. Shell finally decided which images of specific kinds of coins he needed, and we were able to provide virtually all of them, including some Latin American pieces. Among other investigations in the LA department, Luis Ponte-Puigbo requested photos of certain additional pieces from the region of Colombia and Venezuela.

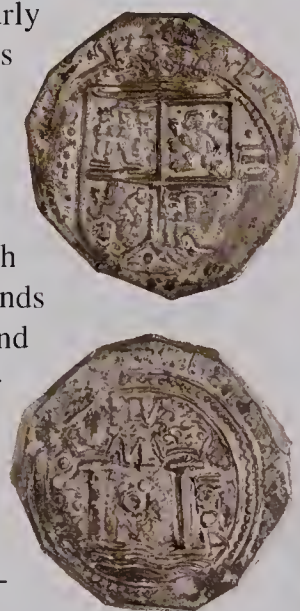


Fig. 18. Colombia: Spanish Colonial Nuevo Reino de Granada. Philip IV. AR 4 reales, 1664, Santa Fé de Bogotá mint, PoR.  
(ANS 1936.141.24, purchase) 30 mm.



Fig. 19. Chile. AR 8 reales, 1839, Santiago mint, I.S.  
(ANS 1934.1.453) 38.8 mm.

Brian Danforth was researching English and Irish homeland coins that circulated in British North America during the colonial period for an article in the *Colonial Newsletter*, while Oliver Hoover sought images of the Irish harp on coins for the same period, for our excellent sister publication on early Americana.

Examples of coins that were part of the American mercantile world of the late eighteenth century are being investigated by Leo Shane in connection with his research on a period document, the *Ready Reckoner or the Trader's Sure Guide*, of 1789, naming the various different issues with their comparative values in New York and Pennsylvania. We



Fig. 20. Great Britain. Charles II. AR groat (4 pence), third issue. This piece of Maundy money, dating ca. 1662, is one of the last hand-hammered coins in the English series. Effectively, it is thus a part of the ANS medieval department cabinet.  
(ANS 1963.6.3, gift of R. Henry Norweb, Sr.) 22 mm.



were able to assist in finding illustrative examples of the coins that must have been referenced, mostly of the ducat denomination, named for the traditional designation of the standard Venetian gold zecchino, on account of the last word found on that



Fig. 21. Great Britain. Anne. AR Crown, 1713, with plumes and roses. (ANS 1905.57.418, gift of Daniel parish, Jr.) 39 mm.



Fig. 22. Great Britain. George I. AR Crown, 1718/6. (ANS 1954.203.223, purchase) 39 mm.



Fig. 23. German States: Brandenburg. Friedrich-Wilhelm I. AV ducat, 1740. (ANS 0000.999.30611, gift of Daniel Parish, Jr.) 22.5 mm.

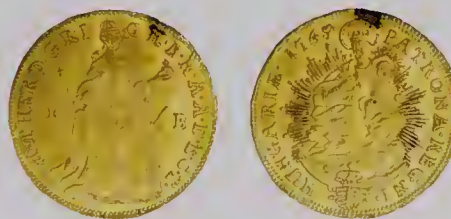


Fig. 24. Austria-Hungary. Maria-Theresia. AV ducat, 1765. (ANS 1930.164.21, purchase) 22.5 mm.



Fig. 25. Netherlands: Holland. AV ducat, 1776. Holed. (ANS 1924.69.45, gift of Columbia University, ex Eno collection) 21.9 mm.



Fig. 26. Sweden. Ulrika Eleanora. AV ducat, 1720. A very rare coin. (ANS 1930.62.8, purchase) 21.8 mm.

coin's legend.

Fran Cackowski and Dave Bailey made an appointment to examine eighteenth-century British trade tokens in the cabinet, pieces sometimes referred to as "Conder tokens" out of respect for the early cataloguing effort of James Conder, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, Issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the Last Twenty Years ...* (1798). Although in comparison with the corpus of specimens,

and in reference to the listings in Dalton and Hamer's standard catalog of the series, the ANS cabinet is lacking in many rarities and other varieties, it nevertheless holds a very respectable run of these charming pieces. Thanks to the policies of the government in the 1780s and 1790s, the supply of official small change was wholly inadequate, giving rise to a vast host of imitations, counterfeits, and merchants' or localities' token issues. This was the period when the



Fig. 27. Great Britain. Mathew Young, Cu penny token, London, 1798. Young was an early-day coin dealer, as indicated by the reverse of his souvenir store card. The edge is inscribed in raised letters \*\* PROMISSORY PENNY TOKEN | PAYABLE ON DEMAND. D & H 41. (ANS 1966.147.127, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 36 mm.

Machine Age was first beginning to make itself felt, and the plethora of tokens became a vanguard of industry. The detailed workmanship and high quality of production found on many of the "Conders" makes them highly attractive, historic collectors' items today. While most were made in Birmingham or London, they represent a wide range of people and places around the British Isles.

Peggy Dragon, from Trinity College, and Bruce Blumenthal viewed the Fugio coppers in the cab-



inlet, the popular first issue of coins of the new United States, designed by Benjamin Franklin. While not complete, the collection includes a good number of the die varieties. And some of them are in an extraordinary state of preservation. The collection also includes interesting die states and brockages, as well as Betts's "restrikes" and their dies.

An inquiry about variety 21-I, one of the Fugios that we do not have rep-



Fig. 28. Great Britain. Robert Orchard, Cu half penny token, London, 1798. Orchard's token showing Islington Old Church bears the incused edge lettering COVENTRY TOKEN, looking as though it has been partially ground away. D & H 403. (ANS 1919.71.9, purchase) 29.9 mm.

resented in the cabinet, came from Greg Shane, who also wanted to investigate one of the interesting currency issues printed by Franklin under contract to the colonial governments. The cabinet is weak in a number of areas, and its representation of Franklin's company's products, epitomized by the ANS's sole specimen of the 1746 issue, is surprisingly sparse. And our deficiency in Franklin notes brings to mind another area of singular



Fig. 29. United States. AE "Fugio cent," James Jarvis' New Haven mint, 1787. This uncirculated example of the first official coin of the United States is from the famous Bank of New York hoard; die clash marks are very strong on both obverse and reverse. Newman 11-B. (ANS 1949.136.10, gift of the Bank of New York) 28 mm.

weakness in the ANS collection: the field of the very earliest notes from the colonies. In hope of obtaining a photograph for publication, Paul Gilkes, senior staff writer for *Coin World*, recently inquired about the Massachusetts colonial emission of 1690—the first government-issued paper currency of the western world. Sadly, we have no representative. Even though the surviving exemplars of this production may all be contemporary counterfeits, it would be marvelous to have such a note in the cabinet. We could certainly use some donations in this field.

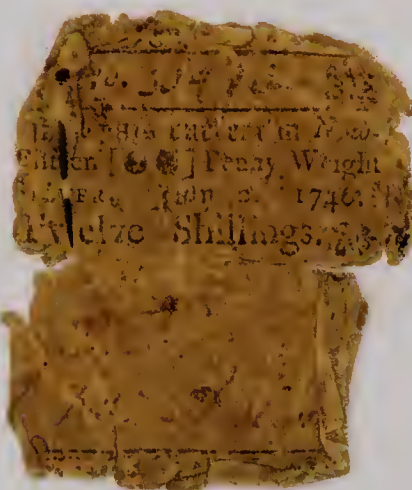
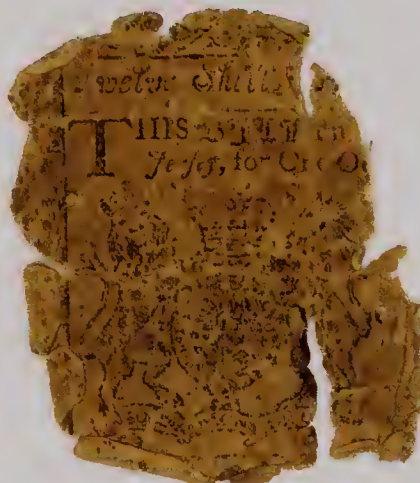


Fig. 30. United States: New Jersey. 12 shillings, July 2, 1746, printed by B. Franklin. Heavily circulated and eroded by wear, even during its time as currency, this note required repairs, becoming colonial "pin money"; evidence of sewn mending is also present. (ANS 0000.999.29765) roughly 89 x 49 mm.

While the cabinet may be deficient in early paper, the Society's fine collection of early American coinage always receives its due measure of

attention. Some months ago, we even hosted a little gathering of specialists who had a collective look at a number of the series. Dr. Roger Moore found several items of interest to him, including a St. Patrick "farthing" and American imitations of contemporary British half pennies. Other participants included Neil Rothschild, Roger Siboni, Ray Williams, and Dave Wnuck, specialists in various



Fig. 31. United States: New Jersey. AE St. Patrick "farthing," Mark Newby Irish issue (ca. 1679). Recently, students have made an increasingly detailed investigation of the die varieties, history, and manufacturing process of two St. Patrick series. (ANS 1931.58.400, gift of the New Jersey Historical Society, ex Canfield collection) 24.1 mm.



Fig. 32. United States. Contemporary imitation of British AE half penny, 1781. Vlack 42-81C. (ANS 0000.999.42267, purchase) 28 mm.



Fig. 33. United States. Contemporary imitation of British AE half penny, 1785. Newman 51-85B. (ANS 0000.999.42268) 27.6 mm.

other areas of colonial and Confederate-period coins. To be sure, other correspondents and visitors have inquired in this area as well. Thanks to the genius and generosity of George Hubbard Clapp



(1858–1949), the Society is well known for its essentially unsurpassed collection of United States large cents, which I have had occasion to feature previously in this column. Among those who have been studying examples of their favorite issues recently are Scott Barrett, Chuck Heck, and Jim Neiswinter, of the Early American Coppers group. Heck is working on a study of the die states of the multifarious and convoluted 1794 varieties, of which there are numerous examples among the Clapp coins (165, to be exact). Clapp was a remarkably astute collector, far ahead of his time in his comprehension of die varieties and die states. The backs



Fig. 34. United States. Cu cent, 1794. Sheldon 26. Clapp acquired this specimen, the only known example of this variety struck from perfect dies (die state I), from his brother C. E. Clapp in March, 1921. It was formerly in a "Phelps" collection (edge annotated "Phelps 15"). (ANS 1946.143.67, gift of George H. Clapp) 28.3 mm.



Fig. 35. United States. Cu cent, 1794. Sheldon 32. Of the six or seven recorded specimens of this die variety known that were struck from perfect dies (die state I), this specimen is the finest. (ANS 1946.143.86, gift of George H. Clapp) 28.2 mm.

of the individual boxes in which his coins are still housed at the ANS include extensive notations in his fine printing.

The elusive United States half-disme issue of 1802 was the subject of an inquiry from Ginger Rapsus,

who wanted to know if there was an example of one in the ANS cabinet. Generally speaking, any such coin will be found listed in our online catalog if there is a specimen in the collection, as long as it is part of a series that has been addressed in the course of our data entry. In the case of regular-issue U.S. coins, virtually everything but a smattering of relatively unimportant duplicate items and the bulk of the counterfeit collection has already been catalogued and entered. So alas, the fact that there is no listing for a 1802 half disme in the database does indeed mean that we have no



Fig. 36. United States. Contemporary counterfeit half dollar, 1826, Davignon 8-H. (ANS 1945.14.21, gift of J. F. LeBlanc) 32 mm.

example. Nor is there any example of the issues of 1803 or 1805. This is an area of serious deficiency. Are there any readers who could help fill this void? (Many other half-disme varieties are absent as well.)

For a new edition of Keith Davignon's work on counterfeit United States bust-type half dollars, Mark Glazer ordered photos of three of the ANS specimens that had not been included originally in the catalog: 1826 D. 8-H, 1836 D. 2-B, and 1837 D. 6-F.

Having had a number of inquiries in this area recently, I asked ANS Museum volunteer Bill Sudbrink to help with long-needed cataloging of

the U.S. counterfeit collections. Since our move to all-digital images several years ago, accession numbers are



Fig. 37. United States. Contemporary counterfeit half dollar, 1836, Davignon 2-B. (ANS 0000.999.47978) 33 mm.

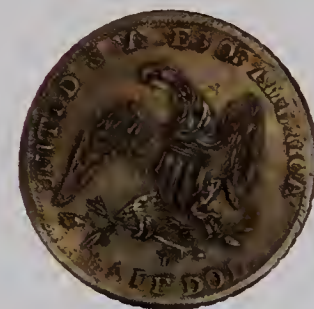


Fig. 38. United States. Contemporary counterfeit half dollar, 1837, Davignon 6-F. (ANS 1989.99.267, gift of Mr. and Mrs. R. Byron White) 32 mm.

required for specimens in order to file and access their images, whereas in the past, sometimes staff members could simply shoot and send photographs of items (and even exhibit them) without their having been adequately recorded and numbered.

The famous Confederate half dollar is routinely the subject of various inquiries. In comparison with it, A.



Spiropoulos was curious about the so-called restrikes created years after the Civil War, when the J. W. Scott company obtained the original A. H. M. Patterson Confederate die and used it to overstrike planed-down genuine struck examples of the federal-issue 1861-O half dollars, which would have still been available in circulation at that time (1879). Interestingly, at least one specimen is known for which the Confederate die was used to strike a coin initially impressed by the 1861 New Orleans obverse die—recognizable from its characteristic cracking—that was actually used to mint the original issue. Among other investigations of American anomalies, George Stish wanted to know about the varieties of the 1974-D Lincoln Memorial cent. This was of course the year when the United States Mint introduced a new master hub, producing two new master die varieties, the so-called small- and



Fig. 39. Confederate States of America. AR half dollar, 1861(-O), Scott "restrike." One of 500 examples produced, the reeded edge of the original 1861 federal half dollar has been crushed as the result of the "restriking." (ANS 1906.98.5, gift of J. Sanford Saltus) 30 mm.

large-date issues. In checking the ANS holdings, I found to my surprise that there were no examples of 1974-D cents in the collection; nor were there many examples of other recent-issue American cents from 1973 onward, with the exception of a grouping of San Francisco proofs generously donated by Stack's; a selection of Denver mint pieces, from 1986, 1987, and 1988; and Philadelphia pieces from 1973, 1975, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1999—a sad showing, to be sure.



Fig. 40. United States: Ohio. James Foster, Jr., of Cincinnati, Optician. Brass embossed encasement store card token, 1868. (ANS 0000.999.55587) 33.9 mm.

Ophthalmologist Dr. Jay M. Galst is preparing a definitive catalog of numismatic materials relating to his profession. Among the many pertinent items in the ANS cabinet, we have been able to locate for him a considerable selection of illustrative pieces. One item, which had not yet been catalogued into our database before having been retrieved in connection with this project, is a nice example of an embossed merchant's store card from 1868, issued by James Foster, Jr., of Cincinnati. I was happy to have been able to find this piece not only because Foster lists his business as "Optician," but because the reverse design includes a fine representation of a pair of contemporary eye-glasses of the pince-nez type.

### "Oriental" Issues

Of course, calling much of the world's principal landmass "oriental" implies a truly Eurocentric or even "Western-Hemispheric" point of view, but in the case of ANS holdings, the term can sometimes be useful as a kind of shorthand for describing what occasionally seems to me to be a rather unnecessarily complicated classification system. As mentioned above, the Modern section of the ANS cabinet includes virtually all world coins since roughly the seventeenth century, with three major categories of exceptions, the Islamic, South Asian, and East Asian departments (coded in our database as I, SA, and EA), headed until his recent retirement by Dr. Michael L. Bates. Department I includes Israeli and

various other non-Muslim series (Sasanian Persian, Crusader imitative pieces, medieval Armenian coins, productions of European enclaves in North Africa, etc.) that happen to fall into closely related geographical areas and time periods (68,851 items are currently classified under this departmental heading in our database). SA basically encompasses the Indian subcontinent, including all issues, whether Islamic, Hindu, Buddhist, colonialist, or what have you, as well as other "southern" regions such as Indonesia and the Philippines; all Kushan coins, for example, would come under the SA classification (39,714 pieces catalogued in the database currently). EA includes the northern Pacific Rim region of Asia: Korea, China, Mongolia, Japan, and Vietnam, but not Cambodia (49,743 EA items are currently in the database).

Despite the fact that the Society's collections in the "Oriental" departments are truly outstanding, we were unable to help art historian Dr. Elizabeth Stone in her request for images of a particular gold issue of the Kushan Kingdom. We do, however, have a fine representative group of Kushan coins, including examples of most of the series.

Dr. Wolfgang Schultze, updating a study of Arab-Byzantine pieces in the Society's cabinet, ordered images of a coin from the former collection of the late ANS councilmember John J. Slocum. This piece is of the same type as another ANS specimen, which was featured in John Walkers's classic British Museum catalog of Arab-Byzantine and postreform



Fig. 41. Kushan Empire. Wima Kadphises (ca. AD 105-130). AV double stater. (ANS 1967.154.4, bequest of Mrs. Edward T. Newell, ex R. B. Whitehead collection) 25 mm.



Umayyad coins. These early Islamic coins are issues from the ancient mint city of Harran, the ancient Carrhae, which served as the capital of the province of Al-Jazira (the steppe region between the Euphrates and the Tigris, to the west of ancient Assyria) under the Umayyads.

Slocum was also the donor of a collection of 233 cut fragments of gold coins, some in imitation of Islamic issues, produced by the Crusaders—recently the subject of inquiries from Robert D. Leonard, Jr.

Studying coins from the Marinid dynasty of Morocco is a project that Mohamed Elhadri, a graduate student the University of Lyon (2), in France, has undertaken as a thesis topic. The ANS has thirty-two coins classified in the database with this distinction, most of them from

the collection of the Hispanic Society of America. While Elhadri hopes to reexamine them in detail, the coins were studied by Harry W. Hazard and incorporated in his classic work *The Numismatic History of Late Medieval North Africa*, published by the Society in 1952.

Another photo order for coins in the Islamic department came from Sherif Boraie, who is working on a publication *Coins from the First Caliphate to the Ottoman Empire*, for which he requested images of a selec-



Fig. 44. Islam: Morocco, Marinid dynasty; Yusuf ibn Ya'qub? (1286–1307). AV dinar, mint and date lacking. (ANS 1969.222.1284, gift of P. K. Anderson) 31 mm.

tion of important types, among them Umayyad, 'Abbasid, Muwahhid, Mamluk, Persian, and Turkish examples.



Fig. 45. Islam: Arab Byzantine, Umayyad Caliphate. AV dinar (Damascus mint), 75 AH (=AD 694/5). The famous "standing caliph" transitional issue. (ANS 1970.63.1, gift of R. W. Morris, ex Bustros collection) 20 mm.

of Karl Goetz, examples of all medals relating to architects and architecture, Indian Peace medals, and medallic pieces relating to the French



Fig. 46. Islam: 'Abbasid Caliphate. Al-Muta'sim. AV dinar, Madinat al-Salam (Baghdad) mint, 222 AH (= AD 836/7). This coin is a standard dinar of the double-margin obverse type introduced by the caliph's predecessor, Al-Ma'mun. (ANS 1917.215.340, gift of Edward T. Newell, ex Luria collection) 21 mm.

Revolution of 1848 are among the cabinet's foremost collections, probably unparalleled anywhere in the world.

Early American medals of all kinds are always a popular area of interest, as are pieces in the ANS's famous collection of American Indian friendship medals. Of all the medals



Fig. 47. Islam: Ottoman Empire. Ahmad III. AV zer-i mahbub, Islambul (Istanbul) mint, 1115 AH (=1703/4). A typical Turkish tughra is shown on the obverse. (ANS 1938.148.22, purchase, ex V. D. Starosselsky Collection) 18 mm.

of the colonial or early Federal period, a 1757-dated George II Indian Peace medal is probably the most commonly encountered issue, thanks to modern reproductions by the U.S. Mint. Commonly referred to as the "Quaker Medal,"

an inquiry about this issue came from Jim Hunt. We are fortunate to have in the ANS cabinet three original silver examples and one evidently in lead (probably a pattern piece). Helpful sources of information on these can be found

in "American Indian peace medals of the colonial period in the collection of the American Numismatic Society," by Alan M. Stahl and William Scully, in *Money of Pre-Federal America* (Coinage of the Americas Conference Proceedings 7, New York: American Numismatic Society, 1992). Another important source for these pieces is *Medals of the United States Mint: The First Century*, by Robert W. Julian.

Believed to have been engraved by Edward Duffield and minted by Joseph Richardson, Sr., these Indian Peace medals were issued by the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures (of Philadelphia). They were struck on Spanish colonial 8-reales pieces, of which surviving traces of the edge markings are an indication of authen-



ticity. The medals are of slightly broader diameter than that of their host coins, since these were flattened and spread when they were overstruck (without a collar).

The Quaker dies of 1757 were saved and later presented to the U.S. Mint, possibly by 1800. Various silver and bronze restrikes were made



Fig. 48. British Colonial North America: Pennsylvania, George II. AR Quaker-Indian friendship medal, 1757. Stahl & Scully 13. (ANS 1966.16.8, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 43.7 mm.

to order for collectors thereafter. By 1861, when restrikes were offered for public sale, the dies may have already been cracked. In 1874, Mint Superintendent Pollack reported them as having been broken, and the last pieces struck from these cracked dies were minted in the second quarter of 1875 (last sold in the first quarter of 1878). Those original dies were replaced in fiscal year 1882 by copy dies, first used for striking in the end of 1885. While all mint restrikes have a plain edge, of which the thickness may vary, in the twentieth century, the medal has been extensively minted with a distinctively modern bronze finish. However, examples can sometimes be found silver-plated, holed,

and/or otherwise artificially aged by modern-day “enthusiasts.”

In 1922, a handsome medal by the Medallion Art Company celebrated the fifty-year anniversary of the wedding of Emily Johnston (1851–1942) and Robert Weeks DeForest (1848–1931). It shows imagery symbolic of the couple’s families: the Walloon Huguenot de Forests, exiles



Fig. 49. United States. AE fiftieth wedding anniversary celebration medal of Robert Weeks and Emily Johnston DeForest, Medallion Art Company, 1922. (ANS 1940.200.1, gift of Herbert E. Winlock) 52 mm.

from French-speaking Flanders who were among the first colonists from the Netherlands in what is now New York City; and the Johnstons, one of the renowned clans of Anglo-Scottish borderers. My attention was brought to their anniversary medal by one of our many correspondents seeking information. As sometimes happens to me when I am on a “data search” for someone’s inquiry, I digressed.

A prominent member of the bar for half a century, Robert DeForest is known for his philanthropy and as a patron of the arts rather than as a lawyer. His bride was the daughter of John Taylor Johnston, the founder and first president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. DeForest later served as president of the Metropolitan Museum himself, and he and Mrs. DeForest donated the American wing of the Met in 1924. The DeForests were outstanding, public-spirited donors, so it is not surprising to find that we have other pieces in the collection thanks to DeForest generosity. In particular, along with William H. Perkins and James B. Ford, Robert DeForest purchased for the Society one of the most important Indian Peace medals from Wayte Raymond’s 1925 sale of the great W. W. C. Wilson collection: the 1766-dated “Happy while United” silver medal of George III (ANS 1925.173.1).

This issue, which was unknown to C. Wyllys Betts in his survey of medals from the colonial period, is believed to be represented by only one other example: a specimen in the McCord Museum of Canadian History, in Montreal. Made in the form of a hollow shell of two cast plates joined by a ring, with a crossed pipe and wing forming a loop attachment, the medal took its reverse inspiration from the 1757 Quaker medal. The Wilson specimen was acquired in 1913 from A. G. Parker, of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., who reported that it had been found in 1840 near Niagara Falls by his grandfather, Ezekiel Jewett, who was a post trader at nearby Fort Niagara. Fort Niagara was the site of much negotiation between the Europeans and the Indian tribes of the era.

As well as being an ANS donor, Robert DeForest was a leader in the formation of the New York City Welfare Council, which represented 1,500 charitable societies. He was president of the Charity Organization Society for forty years, and served on the Board of the pioneering Life Extension Institute—one of the earli-



est efforts to promote preventive medicine—formed in 1913 in the Guaranty Trust Company, with former President William H. Taft as chairman. An 1870 graduate of Yale University, Robert DeForest died of a heart attack on May 7, 1931, survived by his widow, two sons, two daughters, and two brothers. Understandably, as one of the finest benefactors of New York City, his loss was greatly lamented.

Ivy T. Schweitzer, associate professor of English and women's and gen-



Fig. 50. British Colonial America: New York, George III. AR 1766-dated "Happy while United" Indian Peace medal, 1766. (ANS 1925.173.1, gift of R. W. DeForest, W. H. Perkins and J. B. Ford) 59.6 mm.



Fig. 51. United States. George Washington, AR hand-engraved oval Indian Peace medallion, with loop. (ANS 1921.23.1, gift of Howland Wood and Elliott Smith) 81 x 124 mm.

der studies and East Wheelock Faculty Associate at Dartmouth College, requested an image of the silver oval George Washington Indian Peace medal for a forthcoming book, *Perfecting Friendship: Politics and Affiliation in Early America*. Although the ANS holds what is probably the best and most complete publicly accessible collection of Indian Peace medals of all kinds, it is nevertheless sadly deficient in some important areas. One of these is the rare series of silver oval medallions ordered in three sizes by President Washington. Indeed, though they have appeared repeatedly in publications, the specimens in the ANS cabinet do not all, alas, appear to be original issues, and none of them bears a silversmith's hallmark. Many years ago, under the direction of Bauman Belden, the Society and its boardmembers in particular made a concerted effort to acquire Indian Peace medals. The importance of the cabinet today is a testimony to their dedication and farsightedness but, lamentably, very few worthwhile pieces

have been added in the past sixty years.

The outstanding collection of medals by the great twentieth-century German medallist sculptor Karl Goetz in the ANS cabinet invites frequent attention. Henry Scott Goodman, who holds the copyright on the standard reference on Goetz's work, by Gunter Kienast, was seeking information on opus number 684—one of the pieces, unfortunately, that is not a part of the Society's holdings. But our Goetz series, including some works by the master's son, Guido, does contain over 1,200 pieces. Most of the items in this great collection were generously donated by Ira, Larry, and Mark Goldberg.

Not long ago, I had occasion to investigate the striking medal that celebrated the creation of Rockefeller Center in the mid-1930s. Not to be fully completed for several more years, John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s visionary effort was one of the world's all-time greatest urban construction projects. I believe the official medal commemorating this



achievement is worth discussing, since I have noticed that it has appeared for sale several times on the Internet accompanied by incorrect information.

This handsome, high-relief issue, very “art deco” in style, was produced by the International Silver Company, apparently toward the end of 1935, and was first offered for sale in the January 1936 number of *The Numismatist*. The mintage was 500, available in two versions: the standard bronze, which sold for \$1.25, and gilded bronze, for \$1.50. Curiously, the engravers and sculptors of the medal are not indicated, although the reverse design was very clearly taken from the Rockefeller Center’s monumental sculpture by Lee Lawrie. Although the company’s anonymous staff artists might have executed the commission, possibly Lawrie himself sculpted the medal. He would have been fully capable; his medallic output was not large, but he was honored by the American Numismatic Society’s prestigious J. Sanford Saltus Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Art of the Medal in 1937—only the second recipient of the award that decade.

Dr. Norma Eliscu Banas, daughter of the prominent twentieth-century sculptor Frank Eliscu (designer of the ANS’s 1977 members’ medal), is in the process of preparing a website with a history of Eliscu’s work. In this connection, she inquired about the 1979 issue of the Leo Baeck Institute, which was designed by her father. The Society is fortunate to hold twelve examples of Eliscu’s small body of medallic sculptures, including this evocative portrait piece.

Rabbi Leo Baeck (1873–1956), the author of *The Essence of Judaism* (1905), was a “great scholar and compassionate soul,” who is celebrated today through New York City’s

Leo Baeck Institute, an exhibition and lecture center with a research “library and archives offering the most comprehensive documentation for the study of German Jewish history.” The son of a rabbi, Baeck was born in Lissa, Poland, and attended the Conservative Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau, followed by the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin. He studied philosophy at both the universities of Breslau and Berlin, and became an acclaimed authority on the Jewish origins of Christianity. Baeck hoped his work would better enable Christians and Jews to forge genuine and respectful relations.

Following the rise of Nazism in



Fig. 52. United States: New York. AE Rockefeller Center commemoration medal, International Silver Company, n.d. On this medal’s obverse is a stylized partial view of the Center’s core buildings, looking northwest, with sunburst rays of light extending from it outward, and the legend ROCKEFELLER CENTER. On the reverse is Lawrie’s imagery from above the main entrance door at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, the sculpture “Wisdom” in clouds, holding dividers. Lawrie derived this concept from the imagery of William Blake’s engraving of Jehovah. The reverse inscription reads WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE THE STABILITY OF THY TIMES, based upon Isaiah 33:6. (ANS 0000.999.8282) 69 mm.



Fig. 53. United States: New York. AE Leo Baeck Institute commemorative medal, by Frank Eliscu, 1979. Obv. RABBI LEO BAECK./ LEADER OF GERMAN JEWRY. Head of Rabbi Baeck, r. Rev. LEO BAECK INSTITUTE/...SO THAT THE MEMORY/ OF A GREAT PAST/ MAY NOT PERISH; in field, logo of the Leo Baeck Institute. (ANS 2000.1.186, gift of Daniel Friedenberg) 60 mm.

Germany, Baeck had numerous opportunities to escape, but chose not to leave his people. In 1943, he was interned in the Theresienstadt concentration camp. There, he “worked tirelessly to teach, counsel, support, and inspire his fellow inmates.” Surviving the Holocaust, he moved to London, where he chaired the



World Union for Progressive Judaism. Until his death, he taught intermittently there and at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio—one of the nation's great sources of classical literary materials.

Our summer intern last year, Sylvia Tomczyk, who is a graduate student at the Freie Universität, became interested in post-World War I German notgeld while working with the ANS collections. Upon returning to Berlin, she received permission to make the anti-Semitic themes displayed by some of these notes the subject of her dissertation, and obtained a foreign-study fellowship from the German Academic Exchange Service (Deutsches Akademisches Austauschdienst) enabling her to return to the ANS for her research. While here, conveniently, she was also able to take advantage of the unequalled resources of the Leo Baeck Institute.

### Cabinet Review

We have reviewed a number of the activities that have been keeping my colleagues and me occupied in helping others over the past months. There are many other instances I would enjoy citing, but they will have to wait for another opportunity. I hope that the items we present here may give a glimpse of the riches of the ANS cabinet, and show something of the degree to which they provide information of many kinds and at many levels. In the effort to encourage use and appreciation of the Society's superlative online database catalog, where more information may be found for any of the items cited, we always include both the accession number and enough other information to facilitate an online search.

Remember that the items for which images are available are almost always pieces for which photos have been ordered and paid for by someone, enabling us to cover the cost of bringing them to you. We are working hard to serve you, and hope that as you enjoy the services of the ANS, you will support our many activities and programs, our "cabinetry at work." **ANSM**

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# Mark M. Salton 1914 – 2006

by Ira Rezak

**M**ark M. Salton, a longtime friend and benefactor of the Society, passed away in Hartsdale, New York, on December 31, 2005, in his ninety-second year.

Mr. Salton was born Max Schlessinger on January 12, 1914, in Frankfurt/Main, the scion of a distinguished Jewish family long established as bankers in the Rhineland. Among his ancestors were several who, as the Rothschilds of Frankfurt had also done, combined banking activities with numismatic entrepreneurship. Leopold Hamburger, a paternal cousin, founded a numismatic house in Frankfurt in 1863, which was later joined and expanded by his son Joseph and by his cousin Leo. It was through this relationship that Mark's father, Felix Schlessinger, who had initially trained as a banker, entered the numismatic world in Frankfurt and later, in 1928, founded his own establishment, moving it and his family to Berlin. Mark's mother, Hedwig, was of the Feuchtwanger family of Munich, and hence related to Lion Feuchtwanger, the distinguished twentieth-century author, and to Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger, the nineteenth-century pharmacist who, as an immigrant to New York, developed the copper-nickel-zinc alloy known as German Silver or Feuchtwanger's composition.

After commencing his education in Frankfurt, Mr. Salton moved to Berlin with his family and graduated there from the Siemens-Oberrealschule, emphasizing natural science, history, and *Germanistik*. He then matriculated at the Handels-Hochschule while also gaining practical experience at the Berlin banking house of E. G. Kaufman, in pursuit of the family's long-established distinction in fiscal affairs. However, from an early age, encouraged by his father and uncles, he developed a keen enthusiasm for numismatics and determined to follow in his father's footsteps as a professional in this field. Thus, as a teenager, he was already intimately involved in the richly matured numismatic trade characteristic of Germany, indeed, of all Europe at that time, and profited by coming in close contact with and learning from the many amateur collectors and curatorial experts who interacted with the



Hamburger and Schlessinger firms. In later years, Mr. Salton often recalled with pleasure, and with the precision that revealed his extraordinary memory for numismatic detail, his engagement with such eminences as Leonard Forrer, the Grunthals, Henry Seligman, Dr. Richard Gaettens, Dr. Jakob Hirsch, Prof. Kurt Regling, Chief Curator of the Berlin Coin Cabinet, and many others in the prewar period.

The ascent to power of the Nazis in 1933 progressively constrained the operation of the Schlessinger firm in the Charlottenberg section of Berlin so that, when in 1935 Jewish proprietors were definitively excluded from the Reichskulturkammer, the family removed to Amsterdam. There, with the assistance of local numismatists and curators such as Maurits Schulman, W. K. F. Zwierzina, and O. Van Kerkwijk of the Royal Cabinet, as well as their widespread European clientele, the Schlessingers were able to reestablish their enterprise, issuing catalogs until February 1941, when the Nazi occupiers of Holland seized their business premises, blocked their bank accounts, looted their large stock of coins and medals, and confiscated their library and indeed the entire contents of the family apartment. Soon thereafter, Mark became a member of the underground resistance. In September 1942, he received a personal summons from the notorious Nazi chief, "Aus der Fuentes," ordering him to report to the railway station for "transportation to the East." At this point, Alexander Wellensiek, a pillar of the Dutch resistance movement who was later much decorated for his heroism, undertook to hide Mark and a friend in his office building at Reguliersgracht 18. Over the succeeding four months, while in hiding, Mark prepared his escape from Holland, with the goal of joining the Free Dutch Forces in England. After many close calls with the Nazi occupation forces, and with the help of courageous local resistance fighters, he made his way through occupied Belgium and France and eventually reached northern Spain where, together with other escapees, he was interned for many months in a concentration camp at Miranda de Ebro until July 1943, when he was able to reach neutral Portugal. Here he joined the Free





Lottie and Mark Salton.



Mark Salton and Harvey Stack at the old ANS building.

Netherlands Forces and was assigned to the Dutch Embassy in Lisbon, serving there until 1946. He was awarded the Royal Military Cross of Merit by Queen Wilhelmina, and was offered a post in the restored Dutch diplomatic service. However, having learned that his parents had been deported by the Nazis to Theresienstadt and then to Auschwitz, where they were murdered, and that his younger brother Paul had emigrated to Palestine, serving during the war as a combatant in the British Legion, Mark chose instead to immigrate to the United States, arriving in Baltimore in July 1946. Shortly thereafter, at the urging of American relatives themselves refugees from Nazism who had likewise lost their families and who suggested that he should adopt a new name by way of separating himself from the past, Mark formally changed his name from Max Schlessinger to Mark M. Salton. This was an act that Mark came to regret for the remainder of his life.

In New York, Mark trained as a banker. Possessing a remarkable range of diplomatic and linguistic skills, including fluency in English, German, Dutch, French, and Italian, he secured a position with the International Division of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, first as an analyst and later as an executive. He undertook night-school education at New York University, and was granted a Master's Degree in International Banking after preparing a thesis on "The Financing of the Italian South" under the supervision of the distinguished Professor of Economics Henry Kaufman. In 1948, he met Lottie Aronstein, herself a refugee from Germany, and after a courtship of less than three

months, they wed. Their marriage, enhanced by a mutual interest in numismatics, was fortunately destined to last happily for fifty-seven years, up until his final passing.

In the early 1950s, Mark renewed his numismatic activity as a collector and for several years as a part-time dealer, specializing in ancient and foreign coins and medals. Both Mark and Lottie were particularly fond of renaissance and baroque medals and plaquettes. In 1965, the Bowdoin College Museum of Art exhibited 186 objects from their collection; the accompanying excellent catalog soon sold out; a second edition was issued in 1969. Over the following thirty years, Mark made medals from his collection readily available for extended loans to other exhibitions. Generous donations, chiefly of ancient coins and related numismatic literature, carefully selected after his personal site visits and research and invariably chosen to complement existing institutional holdings and fill specific gaps in important collections, were made over the same time period. Among the beneficiaries were the American Numismatic Society, in addition to museums, colleges and, universities including Bowdoin, Mt. Holyoke, Newark, Worcester, Cornell, Princeton, and Harvard.

In 1966, the Saltons commenced a nine-year residence in Rome, where Mark was head of Manufacturers Hanover's representative office. This assignment, which entailed considerable travel in Europe and the Mediterranean, presented him with the opportunity to renew prewar numismatic acquaintances. Though Mark

*Continued on page 75*



# For Valor and Service: The ANS and the Collecting of Orders, Decorations, and War Medals



by Geoff Giglierano

*"At the meeting on Saturday I gave a sort of a brief history of the Society's collection of decorations, war medals &c, and as it would be impossible to give a history of the collection without mentioning the name of a certain man by the name of Saltus quite frequently...and there was various things said regarding the fact that he was the donor of nearly all the collection."*

*—letter from Bauman Belden to John Sanford Saltus, December 21, 1914*

Over time, historical societies and museums gradually change their collecting and exhibition priorities. It is the rare institution that does not, at some point, reevaluate what it will accept and what it will retain for its collections. And to a great extent, it is the interests and energies of a few individuals within the organization that drive the process. This certainly was the case with the American Numismatic Society with regard to its collection of orders, decorations, and war medals, which was created and developed largely through the efforts of a few officers and members of the Society, particularly John Sanford Saltus.

Saltus first became a member of the ANS in 1892, and, in 1893, he made his first donations of coins to the Society's collections. While his donations of coins were numerous, he soon showed an even greater interest in building the Society's collection of decorations. By the time of his death in 1922, Saltus had given the ANS 1,705 coins, but by comparison, his donations of medals, decorations, and orders totaled 3,336. In a relatively short



John Sanford Saltus

time, the Society had assembled a significant array of medals and decorations.

A major boost for the medal collection came in 1900, when the Society had the opportunity to send a display to the Paris Exposition. The Society's Secretary, Bauman Belden, aggressively promoted the project. Despite the misgivings of some members and officers, the Society went ahead and did the display, which was very well received. A grouping of insignia, badges, and medals from the U.S. military and a variety of American fraternal and social organizations proved to be an especially popular element of the ANS presentation at the Paris Exposition. Encouraged by this success, the Society's leadership decided to create a committee on insignia, which eventually evolved into the ANS Committee on Decorations, Insignia, and War Medals.

Two of the most enthusiastic members of this committee were Belden and Saltus. They formed a dynamic team, with Saltus searching out interesting specimens on his travels around the country and to Europe, and Belden regularly scouring the sales and dealers shops in New York. When funds were required for an acquisition, Saltus was extremely accommodating. For example, in a letter to Belden dated December 31, 1905, Saltus wrote, "I think we ought to have a badge, ribbon and button of the 'Military Order of the Carabao.' If you can get one, do so, let me know how much it costs (if it has to be paid for) and I will give it to the Society."

This particular letter also serves as an indication of how Belden and Saltus applied their wide-ranging interests to expand the scope of the ANS medals collection. Initially, the Society seemed to focus on collecting standard



American military insignia and decorations. Although it would continue to do so, adding new examples as the uniform regulations changed and new decorations were issued, Saltus and Belden increasingly did not limit their search to officially issued material. The previously mentioned “Military Order of the Carabao” was a thoroughly unofficial organization of U.S. Army and Navy officers who had served in the Philippines around the turn of the century.

The ANS Decorations, Insignia and War Medals committee—which by 1914 included Saltus as chairman and Bauman Belden and Stephen Pell as committee members—also had moved into collecting historic medals from earlier periods, as well as collecting many non-American examples. A great deal of their collecting activities were driven by current events and, on July 22, 1914, Belden wrote to Saltus, who was in France at the time, “I see by the morning papers that there is a very good prospect of a scrap between Servia [*sic*] and Austria, with a possibility of some of us taking a hand, which will, no doubt, bring out a new crop of medals.”

As the “scrap” of which Belden spoke developed into WWI, an event that ultimately killed millions of people and shattered empires, the ANS decorations committee members gradually came to expand their collecting activities to reflect the unfolding significance of the historic events of those times. In the spring of 1914, they had still been looking primarily backward, with Saltus asking if



ANS East Exhibit Hall, ca. 1945. The majority of the decorations and medals were exhibited in wall cases or these “swing” cases purchased in the 1910s and 1920s. Note how most of the medals were mounted on small labeled cards that slid into brackets for display; many of the medals stored in the coin cabinet today are still attached to these same cards, which have important data such as dates and donor information on their backs.

they had all examples of U.S. medals “relating to the Spanish War” and Belden informing him that they did in fact have everything except for the “Sampson medal for Santiago.” But by the end of that year, when Belden was



France, Légion d'Honneur, Louis Philippe issue (1830–48), Grand Cross Sash Badge, in gold and enamels.

The Légion d'Honneur was created by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, as an award to French and foreign citizens for outstanding civil and military services. It came in five classes: Grand Cross, Grand Commander, Commander, Officer, and Knight. When the monarchy was restored in 1814, the Order was held in such high esteem that Louis XVIII dared not suppress it. Instead, he altered the design, replacing the portrait of Napoleon with that of Henry IV, the first French king of the Bourbon dynasty, and the Imperial eagle with three fleurs-de-lis. Following the revolution of 1830, the new monarch, Louis Philippe, as a sign that his rule was constitutional, replaced the fleurs-de-lis with two tricolors. The Order is still awarded by the French government and remains held in high esteem. Some of the more recent awards of the Order were to the few surviving veterans of the Great War, including some British recipients.





**Order of the Carabao, USA.** Veterans' organization medal, ca. 1909. Bronze and gilt medal, with attached ribbon and lapel button. An example of the early twentieth-century American military and veterans' medals and insignia, representing America's early growth as a world power, which Belden and Saltus actively collected for the ANS.

notifying Saltus that he had located a source for the Sampson medals they needed for the collection and was proceeding with purchasing them, they also were seriously discussing the availability of "imitation iron crosses." By June 1915, Saltus and Belden were reviewing what the Society had and did not have in terms of the "standard" military medals of both the combatant nations and their neutral neighbors.

One neutral nation of particular interest was of course the United States. The committee actively collected decorations connected with the growth of America's military power and larger role in international affairs. They pursued badges of American veterans of foreign wars—such as the campaigns in Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and China—and in August 1915, Belden informed Saltus that he was working on researching a piece on U.S. war medals for the next issue of the journal. The result was a very thorough summary, with descriptions and histories of America's war medals and decorations. He continually kept Saltus updated through 1915–16, as he made purchases ranging from a Romanian Military Commander's Cross to a U.S. Army expert rifleman's badge.

After the United States entered the war in 1917, the ANS was presented with the chance to make a contribution to the national effort, and that contribution was greatly facilitated by the collecting work that Saltus and his committee had done. On November 23, ANS President Edward Newell wrote to Saltus and Belden:

"An unusual opportunity for service to our country has just come to our society. A campaign has been begun for establishing valor medals for our Country which shall

bear comparison with those of our Allies. Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Bronx Zoological park, whom you may know, has taken the initiative, and a request for the help of our Society has been made. Dr. Horanady has had considerable experience in securing legislation for the protection of wild animal life, and is well equipped for directing the steps for securing a proper appeal in Congress.... This appeal comes to us as a logical organization for supporting the plan. Personally I feel that this is one of the few directions in which we, as a numismatic Society, can serve our country at this time. A few of our members have already expressed their warm sympathy for the movement, and we all felt it would bring great credit to the Society if we should take the lead.... We have been asked to prepare reproductions in color of the medals of our Allies for distribution to Congressmen and for an educational programme in the newspapers. Our members may also be asked to write to their representatives urging cooperation. Perhaps it may be necessary for a representative of our Society to appear before the Congressional Committee, in which case we would, of course, have to bear the expense of that representative. For properly conducting the campaign would be required."

Saltus, not surprisingly, donated the funds necessary for this project. The collection he and Belden had built was used in creating the promotional images for the campaign, and in 1918, President Wilson and Congress authorized new valor and service decorations for the American military, including the Distinguished Service Cross and the decoration that would eventually become known as the Silver Star. The usefulness of the ANS decorations collec-





**Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy (1805–14), Order of the Iron Crown, Grand Dignitary's Neck Badge**, in gold and enamels.

The Order of the Iron Crown was established by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1805. The original crown, set with gold and precious stones, was allegedly forged from a nail of the Holy Cross. It was first used for the Coronation of Agiluph, King of the Lombards, in AD 591. The Order was awarded in two classes, Grand Dignitary and Knight. The Order was abolished in 1814, following the end of the Napoleonic Kingdom. It was revived in a different form by the Emperor Francis I on the annexation of Lombardy in February 1816, and was subsequently absorbed in to the mainstream of Austrian Orders. It continued to be awarded until the end of the Habsburg monarchy in 1918.

tion was further demonstrated in that last year of the Great War, when three sculptors who had been commissioned to work on designing new decorations for the U.S. Navy came to the Society to study its many examples of both American and foreign awards.

The Society also used the collection to create a popular exhibit of American insignia and decorations at its headquarters. According to the Society's official history, this exhaustive assemblage of "the distinguishing marks on the uniforms and men of the Army and Navy of the United States," including caps, collar ornaments, shoulder straps, chevrons, insignia, badges, decorations etc., "was useful and instructive not only for the public, but also for "many Army and navy personnel who visited the museum on that occasion." The nation's military was expanding rapidly at that point, and many new recruits were bewildered by the wide variety of insignia used by the different units and branches of service. The exhibit was quite a success, contributing to a sizable increase in attendance at the ANS museum in 1918. Almost 13,000 visitors came to the Society that year, approximately double the previous year's total attendance. Once the armistice was signed, however, the public's interest in military subjects quickly waned, and the exhibit was dismantled a month later.

The end of the war did not end the Society's efforts to continue building its decorations and medals collection. But within a few years, those efforts would be diminished through the loss of their greatest proponent. John Sanford Saltus died at the Hotel Metropole in London on June 24,

1922, apparently having poisoned himself by accidentally ingesting potassium cyanide he was using to clean ancient silver coins in his hotel room. While colleagues like Baumann Belden had been important for the growth of the decorations collection, Saltus had been the driving force behind the process.

Saltus was the only son of the family that owned Saltus Steel and so was quite well off. His estate was estimated to be worth around \$2,000,000 at his death. It was his generosity as well as his enthusiasm for the subject matter that fueled the building of the medal and decorations collections. He also had the opportunity to connect with dealers and collectors in many different locations—following the death of his wife, he had spent the last fifteen years of his life traveling extensively. His correspondence with Belden is frequently on the stationery of places such as Le Grande Hotel in Nice, the Hotel Continental in Paris, the New Willard Hotel in Washington, DC, or the Hotel Telegrafo in Havana. What motivated Saltus to work so hard on the subject is a matter for conjecture; an article in the *New York Times Book Review and Magazine* on July 23, 1922, suggested that Saltus was a "romantic" who was moved to collect orders and decorations "...with all their memories of battles and of courts, of deeds of valor, and of mighty kings."

Yet Saltus also demonstrated an ongoing interest in the everyday insignia and decorations of the American soldiers, sailors and marines who were on the front line of the United States' transformation into a modern world power





**Germany, Saxony, Order of Sidonia, Sash Badge**, in gold and enamels. Saxony's first female order, the Order of Sidonia, was founded by King John in 1871, in honor of Sidonia of

Münsterberg, wife of Duke Albert, founder of the ruling Albertine line. It came in one class and was reserved for exceptional works of charity. It was normally worn from the breast on a bow, but when it was awarded to royalty, it was suspended from a full-length sash. It is one of the scarcest female orders. From its institution in 1871 until the end of the Kingdom in 1918, it was only awarded ninety-seven times.



**Russia, Order of St Andrew, Sash Badge**, in gold and enamel, made in 1865, by Julius Keibel of St. Petersburg. The Order of St. Andrew was founded by Peter the Great

in 1698 and was the premier Imperial Order. It came in one class and was named in honor of the Apostle. Julius Keibel was the official manufacturer of Russian Orders from when he succeeded his father in 1862 until his death twenty years later, at which point his son Albert took over the business. When Albert died in 1910, the firm ceased to exist. They had been the official manufacturer of Russian orders for over seventy years.

in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was a patron of the arts who sponsored the creation and installation of heroic statues of Jeanne D'Arc on Riverside Drive in New York City and in cities in France, and he helped restore the great library at Louvain, among many other projects that could be interpreted as being the product of a "romantic spirit." He also had an interest in modern art. Regardless of what mixture of ideas and images inspired him, without his involvement, the collecting of medals and decorations was not as high a priority at the ANS after his death.

Even so, other members, officers, and staff at the ANS continued the process of building the decorations collection. In the 1920s and 1930s, Harold Gillingham, Curator Howland Wood, and Colonel (later General) Dewitt Clinton Falls continued to expand the collection, acquiring foreign orders when possible and pursuing new U.S. medals as they became aware of them. The members of the Decorations Committee, for example, discussed the desirability of acquiring pieces such as a decoration that the Daughters of the Confederacy issued in 1925 for men of "Rebellion Descent" who served in WWI, and Spanish decorations from around the time of the Spanish American

War. Additions to the collection, however, were much less common than they had been in earlier years: in the "Report of the Committee on Decorations, Insignia, and War Medals" published in 1934, Gillingham noted that "the accessions to your Society's cases during the year 1933 have not been as numerous or as varied as your committee would have liked; but owing to the peaceful condition of the world, fewer such awards have been inaugurated, and friends of the Society have not been as generous in their gifts as might be expected, owing to the financial conditions just past through." Clearly, Saltus's enthusiasm and deep pockets were missed.

There was a certain amount of growth to be sure: Gillingham, who had taken over as Chairman of the Committee on Decorations and War Medals in 1920, had a special interest in Napoleonic-era European orders and donated or obtained a variety of pieces for the ANS. In addition to serving as ANS Treasurer from 1924 to 1939, and as second Vice President in the late 1940s, he wrote four monographs on the subject of decorations between 1928 and 1940. And the Society still responded to current events in collecting and utilizing additions to the decorations collections, as it did in 1940, when the ANS pre-





**Serbia, Order of Milosh the Great, Breast Star, by Karl**

**Fischmeister of Vienna**, in silver with gilt and enamelled center and crown.

This short-lived order was founded in December 1898 by King Alexander I Obrenovich in honor of his great-great uncle Milosh Obrenovich. Milosh had fought alongside Kara (Black) George in the rebellion against the Turks in 1804. In 1813, the Turks regained control of the rebellious province and Kara George was forced to flee to Austria. Two years later, in 1815, Milosh led a new and successful insurrection. When Kara George returned from exile in 1817, he claimed leadership of the Serbian people, but shortly afterward, he was assassinated, probably at the instigation of Milosh. Milosh's great-great nephew Alexander succeeded to the throne in 1889, following the abdication of his father Milan

IV. As Alexander I was only 13 at the time, the country was governed by regency. In April 1893, not yet 17, he proclaimed himself of age, dismissing the council of three Regents, and ultimately replacing the country's liberal constitution with a conservative version. On June 10, 1903, a group of military officers entered the royal palace and murdered the king and queen, thus bringing an end to the Obrenovich family.



**Russia, Order of St Alexander Nevsky, Paste Set Breast Star with Imperial Crown, St. Petersburg, second half of the nineteenth century.**

The Order of St. Alexander Nevsky was founded by Catherine I on her accession in 1725. It was awarded in one class to high-ranking officials in either a military or civil capacity, and it could be awarded with diamonds in exceptional circumstances.

The Order was named in honor of Alexander Nevsky (1220–63), a Russian saint and hero. He routed the Swedes near the present site of St. Petersburg in 1240, subsequently defeating the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Lake Peipus two years later. The Order ceased to exist following the end of the monarchy, but in 1942, when Russia was facing the German invasion, the

Soviet government created a new order of Alexander Nevsky for military bravery.





**The Group of Four British Campaign Medals** and the extremely rare and impressive Burmese Order of the Tsalwe awarded to Colonel Albert Fytche, 70th Bengal Native Infantry and later Chief Commissioner of British Burma, comprising

1. Ghuznee, 1839, silver medal, unnamed as issued
2. Gwalior Campaign, 1843, Maharajpoo Star, engraved naming (Lieutenant)
3. Punjab Campaign, 1848–9, silver medal with two clasps for Chilianwala and Goojerat, officially impressed naming (Lieutenant)
4. India General Service, medal with single clasp for Pegu, 1852–53, engraved naming (Brevet-Major)
5. Burmese Order of the Tsalwe, First Class, in gold, as personally presented to Colonel Fytche by the King of Burma in 1867

sented an exhibit of decorations and insignia of the French and Polish forces that faced the German Blitzkrieg. And at the end of WWII and into the early 1950s, more additions were brought in by Major General Edgar Erskine Hume, who helped obtain both current materials—such as Soviet decorations he obtained while in Austria during the occupation—as well as older decorations that could be found in the various places where he was stationed.

General Hume commented in a letter to ANS Curator Sydney Noe, dated March 6, 1950, “I have tried to be constantly on the lookout for material for your collection and it sometimes turns up in unexpected places, as in the case of this Korean collection that I sent you.... I was informed only today that the Korean parliament is about to create something corresponding to a national order for award to both Koreans and foreigners. If this bill goes through, I will try to obtain specimens for you.”

Despite the efforts of individuals such as Hume, who frequently commented on the difficulty he experienced in



A silver **Polar medal** with “Antarctic 1902–04” clasp, awarded to Isaac Weller, the crewmember responsible for the Expedition’s dogs on Captain Scott’s first voyage to the Antarctic aboard H.M.S. *Discovery*.

gaining possession of certain artifacts on behalf of the Society, such as a “complete set of existing Korean decorations” he purchased during an official visit to that country, the collecting priorities of the organization were again shifting. By the mid 1950s, the collection was receiving less attention, although in 1967, a major addition came in the form of the J. Coolidge Hills collection, which was transferred to the ANS from the Wadsworth Athenaeum. From the 1970s on, the orders and decorations—especially the non-American portions of the collection—were exhibited less frequently. While the fine collection of American decorations, which included early examples of the Congressional Medal of Honor and rare Confederate awards, were still occasional subjects for study, the European and Asian orders and decorations

were largely ignored by researchers. Consequently, the Society ultimately made the difficult decision to deaccession the non-American portions of the collection and to make them available for the benefit of other museums, collectors, and scholars. **ANSM**



# James Charles Risk 1913–2005

by Robert La Rocca

James Charles Risk, an ANS Fellow and member for the last 66 years, died on October 23, 2005, in New York City. He was an active member of the Society and an important donor to many parts of the collections.

He was born in Manhattan on May 5, 1913, the only son of Frederick and Katherine (Grasmuk) Risk, and spent his childhood in Forest Hills, N.Y. and Upper Montclair, N.J. Mr. Risk graduated from Dartmouth College, cum laude, in 1937, with a BA in history, took postgraduate courses in European history at Harvard, and also taught history at MIT. When war clouds gathered, he enlisted in the active Naval Reserve and was commissioned as an Ensign. In January 1940, he was assigned to active duty on the destroyer USS *Dahlgren*, an experimental ship engaged in antisubmarine patrol off the east coast. Subsequently, he was reassigned to the USS *Jeffers*, performing antisubmarine and convoy escort duty in the North Atlantic. In July 1943, he participated (aboard the *Jeffers*) in the invasion of Sicily. Eventually, he was transferred to the staff of the Commander, Destroyers, Atlantic Fleet at Casco Bay (Portland), Maine.

In the middle of 1945, he was ordered to report to Admiral Glassford, the second-in-command of the Atlantic Fleet at Palermo, Italy, for the purpose of writing the Administrative History of the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean. Later, he was sent to Rome, to serve on the Naval Subcommittee of the Allied Commission on the Democratization of Italy. As Protocol Officer, he was the liaison with the Vatican as well as the Quirinal Palace. In connection with the latter services, the Lieutenant General of the Realm, later King Umberto II, granted him the title of Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. His lifelong association with the House of Savoy culminated in his being awarded the Grand Cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in 2001. He was the first American so honored since World War II. For services in regards to war relief, he was created a Knight of Grace of the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St. George and Commander of the Order of Merit of Malta with Swords.

He was discharged from the Navy with the rank of Lt.



Commander, and then joined the U.S. State Department Foreign Service. He served in Vladivostok, USSR, and in Saigon, French Indochina (now Vietnam), as Vice Consul. After leaving the Foreign Service, Mr. Risk joined the staff of Coin Galleries in New York, where he worked for thirty-five years, writing many articles.

He had a lifelong interest in numismatics, which led to the study of Royal Orders and Decorations, on which subject he became a noted authority. He wrote a number of books and monographs, including *British Orders and Decorations*, originally written in 1943, while he was in the Navy, and reissued in 1973; *The History of the Order of the Bath and Its Insignia*, published by Spink's (London) in 1972; *The Yale University Brasher Doubloon* (Stack's, 1981); and others. Together with David Spink, he discovered an 1804 US silver dollar proof coin presented to the King of Siam (now Thailand)

by President Andrew Jackson in 1834. Mr. Risk also continued his vocation as a teacher by mentoring many collectors to form world-class collections.

Mr. Risk was the only living American awarded the distinction of Commander (Honorary) of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO) for his work cataloguing the insignia of the orders and decorations in the Queen of England's private collection. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (FSA), a Knight of Justice of the Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem (UK) and belonged to the Naval and Military Club, the Royal Over-Seas League—both in London—and the Harvard Club in New York City. Included among the many organizations and societies, he served as Chairman of the American Foundation of Savoy Orders, member of the Executive Committee of the Saint George's Society of New York, and Life Fellow of the American Numismatic Society. He was a longtime communicant at Saint Thomas Church in Manhattan.

He is survived by two cousins, Marian E. (Mrs. James) V. V. Goodrich of Livermore, Colo., and Karl J. Van Valkenburgh of West Granby, Conn., many second cousins, and a number of dear friends, among whom are John T. Dunlap Esq., Jeffrey A. Ryan, and Dr. Robert LaRocca of New York City. **ANSM**





**O**ver the winter, ANS cabinet holdings were enhanced through several notable donations and purchases. In February, a group of sixty-six Eastern European Celtic coins was generously donated by one of the ANS Trustees, Dr. Arnold-Peter C. Weiss (Fig. 1). It is a great addition to our

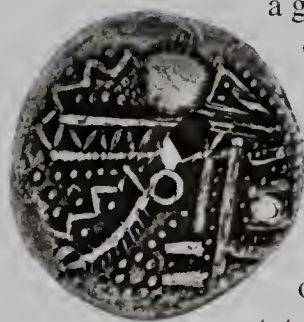


Fig. 1: Eastern Celts. Imitation of Thasos tetradrachm. AR. (ANS 2006.19.62, gift of Dr. Arnold-Peter C. Weiss) 32 mm.

own holdings of these significant cultural artifacts. Another interesting and welcome specimen is a gift of an Athenian tetradrachm of c. 425-404 B.C. with a test cut mark, which came from Mr. David Vagi (Fig. 2).

In December, a truly unusual artifact entered the ANS

collections. It is a red earthenware dish (Fig. 3) with the yellow slip-trailed mes-

sage, MONEY WANTED, which could have been produced during the Panic of 1837. This ceramic vessel, donated by New York historian William R. Asadorian,

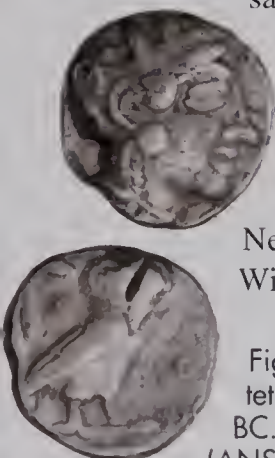


Fig. 2: Athens. AR tetradrachm, c. 425-404 B.C. (ANS 2006.14.1, gift of David L. Vagi) 22.9 mm.



Fig. 3: United States. Red earthenware dish "MONEY WANTED", early 19th century. (ANS 2006.11.1, gift of William R. Asadorian) 335 mm.

was found by Scott Jordan in 1996, during excavation works in Manhattan at 202 Bowery Street, at the site of a privy well.

The ANS holdings of U.S. paper



Fig. 4: United States. One-dollar silver certificate, series of 1899, with signatures of Frank White, Treasurer of the United States, and H. Speelman, Register of the Treasury. Serial number T 83870887A. (ANS 2006.10.1, gift of Mitchell Davis) 187 x 78 mm.

money received a one-dollar silver certificate of 1899 (T83870887A-Friedberg.236), from Mr. Mitchell Davis (Fig. 4).

We are grateful to have been given

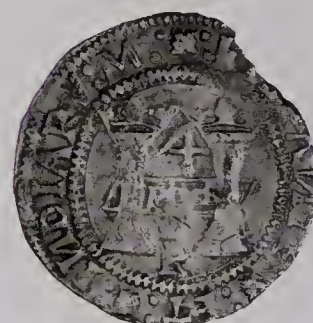


Fig. 5: Mexico. Charles and Johanna (1516-1556). AR 4 reales. Assayer R (P/R?), c.1538. (ANS 2006.13.1, gift of Richard Ponterio) 33 mm.

another example of a Mexican four-real coin of Charles and Johanna by longtime donor Richard Ponterio (Fig. 5). This rare coin, dating from approximately 1538, shows images of the crowned arms of Castile and Leon on one side and crowned Pillars of Hercules on the other, marked by the assayer Francisco Rincon (R). This example is not referenced in the major publication on these coins by Robert Nesmith, and will be an excellent addition to the ANS holdings. The Latin American cabinet has also been expanded by a new donation of the modern coins of Costa Rica. A gift consisting of 25 centimos of 1972 and 1989, 50 centimos of 1948 and 1984, 1 colones of 1978 and 1998, a 5 colones of 2001, a 10 colones of 1999, a 100 colones of 2000, and a 500 colones of 2003 was presented by Robert W. Hoge, the Society's Curator of Northern



American Coins and Currency, following a trip to San Jose, where he had been representing the ANS and presenting a paper at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the International Committee of Money and Banking Museums (ICOMON). In addition to these coins, Mr. Hoge also

donated two commemorative medals issued by the Bank of the Republic of Colombia, showing the image of the entrance to the Mint of Colombia at Bogotá (Casa de Moneda) on the obverse. One features on the reverse a Colombian "cob" coin with the symbolic Cross of Jerusalem (Fig. 6), and the other depicts an early locomotive in a landscape (Fig. 7). The Islamic collection was enlarged by the purchase of a group of three rare coins: a silver dirham, with the name of the 'Alid imam al-Da'i ila Allah al-Hasan b. Zayd, 269 AH (Fig. 8); a silver dirham, issued by the Jurjan mint in 269 AH (Fig. 8); a silver dirham, with the names of the Kakwayhid amir 'Adud al-Din 'Ala al-Dawla Abu Ja'far and the Abbasid caliph al-Qadir Billah, issued in Hamadan in [42]1 AH (Fig. 9); and a bronze fals of 1041 AH from Tripoli (Tarablus Gharb), with the name of the Ottoman Sultan Murad Khan (Fig. 10).

Fig. 6: Colombia. NI commemorative medal of Casa de Moneda series issued by the Banco Central de Colombia. Bogota mint, n.d. (ANS 2006.8.12, gift of Robert W. Hoge) 23.1 mm.

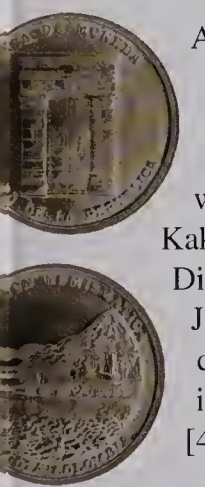


Fig. 7: Colombia. NI commemorative medal of Casa de Moneda series issued by the Banco Central de Colombia. Bogota mint, n.d. (ANS 2006.8.11, gift of Robert W. Hoge) 23.1 mm.

gift from our Russian colleague Olga

Chizhevskaya, Research Associate in the Numismatic Department of the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. These copper-nickel specimens represent part of a series of commemorative coins issued by the State Bank of the Soviet Union up until 1991, when the USSR ceased to exist, as well as later issues. The Soviet obverses invariably feature the state symbol, a world globe with a hammer and sickle emblem at the center, flanked by ears of wheat. The iconography of Russian commemorative coin reverses covers a wide range of historic topics, including World War II events (Figs. 11, 12), recent developments in the space program (Fig. 13), Soviet sports, literature (Fig. 14), culture (Fig. 15), and science (Fig. 16). On December 20, 1991, the State Bank of the USSR was dissolved, and all its assets, liabilities, and property were transferred to the Central Bank of the new Russian Federation. In its own issues, this new bank has followed traditional coin designs, although the

hammer and sickle emblem was replaced by the denomination sign, decorated with a stylized floral motif. Images of coin reverses continued to reflect important events of Russian history. Our new acquisitions of Russian Federation coins consist of copper-nickel alloy two-ruble issues of 2000, and represent part of the commemorative series dedicated to the fifty-fifth anniversary of the victory in World War II. This series features major battles and commemorates the contribution to the war effort by the citizens of major Russian cities, such as the defense of Moscow (Fig. 17), cannon manufacturing in Tula (Fig. 18), and a convoy of trucks relieving the siege of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) (Fig. 19).

Fig. 8: Iran. Tabaristan, Jurjan. AR dirham with the name of the 'Alid imam al-Da'i ila Allah al-Hasan b. Zayd, 269 AH. (ANS 2006.18.1, purchase) 20.7 mm.



Fig. 9: Iran. Jibal, Hamadan. AR dirham with the names of the Kakwayhid amir 'Adud al-Din 'Ala al-Dawla Abu Ja'far and the Abbasid caliph al-Qadir billah, [42]1 AH. (ANS 2006.18.2, purchase) 27.6 mm.

Fig. 10: Ifriqiya (modern Libya), Tarablus (Tripoli). AE fals with the name of the Ottoman sultan Murad Khan, 1041 AH. (ANS 2006.18.3, purchase) 17 mm.

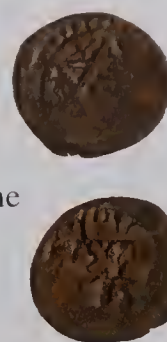


Fig. 11: USSR. CN one ruble. Leningrad Mint. 1975, issued in 1975 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Rev.: Monument of Victory in Stalingrad (Volgograd). (ANS 2006.9.6, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 30.9 mm.

manned space flight with a new issue of copper-nickel two-ruble coins





Fig. 12: USSR. CN one ruble. Moscow Mint. 1990, honoring Georgy K. Zhukov (1896–1974), Marshall of the Soviet Union.  
(ANS 2006.9.1, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 31.0 mm.  
Zhukov was involved in the most important battles during the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945, such as the defense of Moscow, the Battle of Stalingrad, and the Battle of Kursk-Orel; he also led the final attack on Berlin.

Fig. 13: USSR. CN-Zinc one ruble. Moscow Mint. 1979, dedicated to the XXII Olympic Games in Moscow, 1980. Rev.: Monument to the first Soviet space flight, Sputnik, and Soyuz, with Olympic symbol in the field.  
(ANS 2006.9.2, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 31.1 mm.

Fig. 14: USSR. CN one ruble. Moscow Mint. 1988, commemorating the 160th anniversary of Leo Tolstoy's birth (1828–1910).  
(ANS 2006.9.4, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 30.9 mm.  
Tolstoy, one of the most widely known Russian novelists of the 19th century, is the author of War and Peace (1863–1869) and Anna Karenina (1875–1877).



Fig. 15: USSR. CN-Zinc one ruble. Moscow Mint. 1983, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of the first Russian book-printer, Ivan Fedorov (1510–1583).  
(ANS 2006.9.3, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 31.0 mm.

Fig. 16: USSR. CN-Zinc one ruble. Moscow Mint. 1991, honoring Russian physicist Peter Lebedev (1866–1912).  
(ANS 2006.9.5, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 31.0 mm.  
Lebedev was widely known for his research of the effects of electromagnetic, acoustic, and hydrodynamic waves on resonators.



(Fig. 20). The reverse of these coins bears a portrait of the first Soviet cosmonaut in a military uniform and a facsimile of his signature, GAGARIN. This specimen, also the gift of Ms. Chizhevskaya, is not only a fine addition to our

Russian cabinet but also to our collection of numismatic objects relating to the history of aviation and space exploration.

Several handsome additions have been made to the ANS Department of Medals. As a tribute to Admiral Horatio, Lord Nelson (1758–1805) and his triumphant victory over Napoleon's finest fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, British artist Malcolm Appleby designed the exquisite silver Bicentenary Trafalgar Medal, which is as special and dramatic as the event it celebrates (Fig. 21). The shape of the medal reproduced the Nelson profile from the famous oil sketch of the Admiral painted on board HMS *Victory* on December 21, 1805, by Arthur William Devis (Fig. 22). The specimen was generously donated to the ANS by Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan.

ANS Fellow Scott H. Miller contributed brass electrotype shells of the obverse and reverse of the New York Zoological Society's Madison Grant commemorative medal of 1931 (Fig. 23), designed by John Ray Sinnock, chief engraver of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia at the time.

Madison Grant (1865–1937), known primarily for his work as a eugenicist, was responsible for *The Passing of the Great Race* (1916), one of the most well-known works of scientific racism. This book contains Grant's interpretation of contemporary anthropology and history as revolving chiefly around the idea of "race"—specifically the idea of the Nordic race. It was published by the Nazi government when it first took power in Germany, and due to the strong associations of Grant's eugenic thinking with Nazi German politics and ideology, his work

as a conservationist has been somewhat ignored and obscured; many organizations with which he was once associated prefer to play down their connections with him. As a conservationist, Grant was credited with the saving of many different animal species, founding many different environmental and philanthropic organizations, and developing much of the discipline of wildlife

management. He helped develop the first deer-hunting laws in New York State, founded the Bronx Zoo, built the Bronx River Parkway, helped save the American bison by organizing the American Bison Society, and helped create Glacier and Denali National Parks. He was the head of the New York Zoological Society from 1925 until his death in 1937. The original 1931 medal, of which the ANS now has the galvanos, was presented to Grant by the Board of the New York Zoological Society in recognition of his achievement as an administrator and conservationist. It is an interesting and important artifact, reflecting positive features of Grant's contradictory accomplishments.

Among other new accessions in the Medals Department is a gift from our 1995 J. Sanford Saltus Award recipient, medallist artist Alex Shagin, who sculpted and generously donated examples of the Society's new honorific medal dedicated to famed numismatist and benefactor Q. David Bowers. The gift included medals in silver (Fig. 24) and bronze, as well as the steel obverse hub and a 230 mm plaster model of the same work. (On January 12, 2006, the original silver award medal was presented to Mr. Bowers in the festive atmosphere of this year's extremely successful ANS Annual Dinner Gala.) Shagin also donated a fascinating and peculiar silver medal (Fig. 25). One side of the medal, bearing the legend INTELLIGENT DESIGN, shows a drawing of a robot on an easel and Auguste Rodin's *Thinker*, with an ape in the same posture seated at right. On the

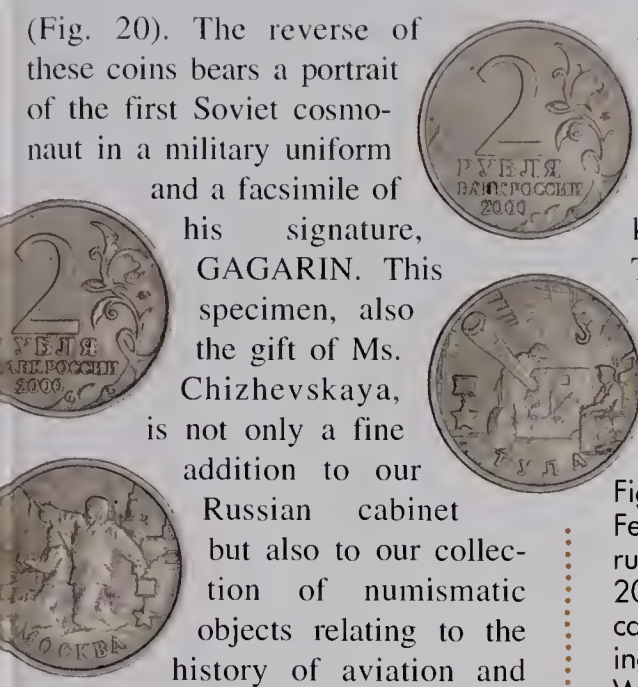


Fig. 17: Russian Federation. CN two rubles. Moscow mint, 2000, dedicated to the defense of Moscow during World War II (October 1941–January 1942). (ANS 2006.9.8, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 22.9 mm.

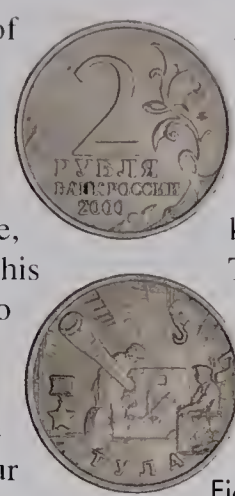


Fig. 18: Russian Federation. CN two rubles. Moscow mint, 2000, dedicated to cannon manufacturing in Tula during the WWII. (ANS 2006.9.7, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 22.8 mm. The city of Tula was proclaimed a "Hero City" and awarded the medal of the Gold Star and the order of V. I. Lenin by the Soviet government in 1976.

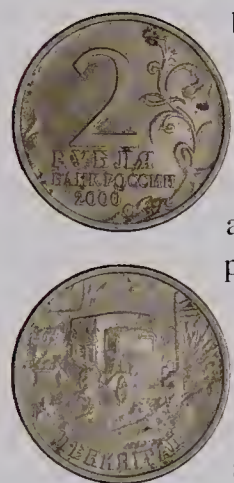


Fig. 19: Russian Federation. CN two rubles. Moscow mint, 2000, commemorating a convoy of truck relieving the siege of Leningrad (St. Petersburg). (ANS 2006.9.9, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 22.8 mm. The city was proclaimed a "Hero City" and awarded the order of V. I. Lenin and the medal of the Gold Star for heroism, on May 1, 1945, after a 900-day siege by Nazi troops.



Fig. 20: Russian Federation. CN two rubles. Moscow mint, 2002, commemorating the 40th anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's space flight (April 12, 1961). (ANS 2006.9.10, gift of Olga Chizhevskaya) 22.9 mm.





Fig. 21: Great Britain. AR bicentennial commemorative medal dedicated to Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson's victory in the Battle of Trafalgar (1805), by Malcolm Appleby, 2005.  
(ANS 2006.15.1, gift of Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan) 63.6 x 74 mm.



Fig. 22: Portrait of Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson (1758–1805). Oil. By Arthur William Devis. Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth. 1805.



Fig. 24: United States. The American Numismatic Society. AR honorific medal dedicated to Q. David Bowers, by Alex Shagin, 2006.  
(ANS 2006.16.1, gift of Alex Shagin) 47 mm.



Fig. 23: United States. AE electrotype shells of the New York Zoological Society's Madison Grant (1865–1937) commemorative medal, by John Ray Sinnock, 1931.  
(ANS 2006.7.1–2, gift of Scott H. Miller) 149.4 mm.



reverse is the image of human and robot hands joined by handcuffs; around, a legend reads AND THE MISSING LINK?

Watching with great interest ongoing discussions on the subject of intelligent design, the artist could not resist the temptation to contribute to this hot debate, to make a comment and flesh it out in the laconic format of a small medallion. His goal was not to answer any of the multitudes of questions this debate has engendered, but simply to visualize them within the context of our cultural system of values and put the problem in historical perspective. Art and Science! Fact and Opinions! Faith and Knowledge! For Shagin, Rodin's Thinker was created as a tribute to the genius of Michelangelo, whose frescoes in the Sistine Chapel sent a message of humanism and compassion that still enlightens our troubled world. The artist hopes that the human race will not continue its unchecked acceleration of the "rat



Fig. 25: United States. AR medal "Intelligent Design," by Alex Shagin, 2005. (ANS 2006.17.1, gift of Alex Shagin) 47 mm.



Fig. 26: France. AE portrait medal of Benjamin Franklin, by Augustin Dupré, 1784. (ANS 1940.100.188, gift of Mrs. Robert James Eidlitz. Bequest of Robert James Eidlitz) 46 mm.

race," which may ultimately render us obsolete. As Shagin mentioned in his letter to the ANS, "We need to remember that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

### Exhibition

In January, the ANS provided eleven objects to the Bruce Museum of Art and Science in Greenwich, Connecticut, for an exhibition entitled Ben Franklin's Curious Mind. Among the ANS items are examples of the bronze, 1776-dated Libertas Americana French medal by Augustin Dupré, struck in commemoration of the American Revolution and subsequent independence; the bronze medal of 1784, with Franklin's image—another composition by Dupré (Fig. 26); the 1777 French terracotta uniface medallion with Franklin's fur-capped portrait, by Jean-Baptiste Nini; the "Fugio" or "Franklin" copper of 1787; and colonial Pennsylvania and Delaware cur-



Fig. 27: Great Britain (American Colonial), George III (1760–1820). AR Indian Friendship "Hungry Wolf" Medal, Royal Mint, ca. 1776. (ANS 0000.999.32901) 61.75 mm.

rency issues of 1759–1760. Along with Franklin-related objects from other museums and institutions, the ANS items will be on display at the Bruce Museum until April 23, 2006.

Several ANS objects are featured in the exhibition "The Fur Trade of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries in North America," at the Wenham Museum, in Wenham, Massachusetts. These include a Franco-American jeton of Louis XV, bearing an image of beavers building a dam; the British colonial Indian Friendship medal of George I, depicting an Indian hunting a deer; the British Colonial (Pennsylvania) Indian Friendship medal of George II, with the image of a Quaker offering a pipe to an Indian; and the British Colonial "Hungry Wolf"



Indian Friendship medal of George III, with its portrayal of a lion (the British government) looking at a hungry, skulking wolf, which perhaps represents the rebellious American colonists (Fig. 27). This exhibition focuses on the effect European fash-

ion had on the American continent as traders came to get pelts for hats back home and interacted with American Indians, who were eager to trap beaver in exchange for European goods. The exhibit addresses the wars the fur trade caused between

Europeans and different northeastern tribes, and shows the effects that European trade had on the life of American Indians. It will remain on view at the Wenham Museum until July 2006. **ANSM**

## Obituary: Philip Grierson 1911–2006

Philip Grierson, perhaps the preeminent medieval numismatist of the twentieth century, died January, 15, 2006, age 95. Grierson became interested in medieval history while a student at Cambridge (where he remained throughout his life), and first became fascinated by numismatics while trying to identify a coin his father had given him in 1945 (it turned out to be a Byzantine half follis of Phocas, a series for which he would subsequently write the standard reference work). His interest piqued, he visited Spink's in London and began buying medieval coins to illustrate his lectures. This interest in numismatics led Grierson to use numismatic evidence extensively in his historical writings. It also led him to begin to assemble the foremost private collection of medieval coinage in the world (over 20,000 specimens), all on his academic salary. At Cambridge, Grierson was Assistant Lecturer in History (1938–45), Lecturer (1945–59), Reader in Medieval Numismatics (1959–71), Professor of Numismatics (1971–78), and Honorary Keeper of Coins at the Fitzwilliam Museum (1949–2006).

Grierson's formal affiliation with the ANS began when he was 42. His 1951 publication "Numismatics and the Historian" caught the eye of ANS President Louis West, who was looking for a distinguished Visiting Scholar for the newly formed ANS Summer Seminar (see article in this issue). Grierson accepted West's invitation, and became the first Visiting Scholar in 1953. This began a series of annual summer visits to the United States to participate in the Seminar as a lecturer, which continued for twenty-five years.

Through the ANS Seminar, Grierson was introduced to Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard's Byzantine research institution in Washington, D.C. In 1955, he became their advisor on numismatics, donated his collection of Byzantine coins to them, and assisted them in building the finest Byzantine collection in the world. The collection was then published in a series of volumes edited by Grierson, Michael Hendy, and Alfred Bellinger.

In addition to his Cambridge, ANS, and Dumbarton Oaks commitments, Grierson held the post of Professor of Numismatics at the University of Brussels, and spent two months of each year teaching there as well.

Grierson's publications are extensive. He published over 250 articles and many major books. His 1954 *Coins and Medals: A Select Bibliography* was largely based on the ANS library. Also in 1954, he edited Ives' "The Venetian Gold Ducat" (NNM 128). He contributed articles to ANSMN 6, 10, 12, and 13, as well as to the 1958 ANS Centennial Publication. In addition to editing the Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine volumes, in 1958, he published the first volume in the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*, a series for which he served as an editor throughout his life. And, after donating his wonderful collection of medieval European coins to Cambridge, he commenced the fourteen- (now seventeen-) volume *Medieval European Coinage*, a project still underway.

Grierson was awarded the Royal Numismatic Society's medal in 1958, and served as President from 1961–66. He was awarded the ANS' Huntington medal in 1963. He will long be remembered for his many contributions to the ANS and to the science of numismatics. **ANSM**



# THE MEDALS CONCERNING JOHN LAW AND THE MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM

*John W. Adams*



## *Numismatic Notes and Monographs 167*

*Medals Concerning John Law and the Mississippi System* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs 167), by ANS Trustee John W. Adams. This book presents an up-to-date catalogue of the eighteenth-century medals, mostly satirical, referring to the failed attempt by the Scottish economic theorist John Law to create a paper-money system for France between 1716 and 1720. Many of the illustrated specimens are by the German medalist Christian Wermuth. This book will be available in May and can be pre-ordered from the David Brown Book Company:  
<http://www.oxbowbooks.com/bookinfo.cfm/ID/60267>

75p, illus. (American Numismatic Society 2005)  
ISBN 0897222954. Hardback. Price US \$75.00



# The Summer Seminar: A Brief History

by Rick Witschonke & Joe Ciccone

**N**ow known as the Eric P. Newman Graduate Summer Seminar in Numismatics, the Seminar began over fifty years ago, and has a rich and fascinating history. The actual commencement of the Seminar in 1952 grew out of efforts by ANS President Herbert Ives during World War II to publicize the availability of the Society's collections to students and scholars, while most European collections were unavailable. In 1943, the Society distributed a circular to this effect, and in 1944 established the Edward T. Newell Fellowship, which provided a stipend of \$300 for a student to spend time at the ANS, to help with the assimilation of the massive Newell bequest of ancient coins. In 1945, the ANA added a second \$300 fellowship for work on coinages of the Americas, and the ANS began to hire graduate students to assist the curators in their work on the collections and the photo file. Throughout the late 1940s, there were typically two or three students working at the Society under these programs. In 1951, a prize of \$100 was offered for the best numismatic paper, and it was awarded to Cornelius C. Vermeule III, who went on to become a distinguished numismatic scholar. Also in 1951, four students were brought into the ANS for the summer, and were provided some formal training by the staff while they were working. (One of the four was Howard Adelson, who subsequently lectured at and directed the Seminar, and wrote the 1958 history of the ANS, an important source for this article.) This session provided a prototype for the formal Seminar commencing the following year, as the Society finally recognized that the curatorial workload of the students over the brief summer session significantly interfered with their program of numismatic learning, and that the two would have to be separated. In his proposal to the Council for the Seminar in its present form, President Louis West wrote that "the original plan for these summer positions proved a failure." He then went on:

"We are interested in obtaining recognition of numismatics as a recognized field of humanistic studies—One that is at least as important as the study of epigraphy. One of the ways to accomplish this is to demonstrate to an ever



Eric P. Newman speaking with Seminar students, 1983.

widening group of students in the field(s) of history, economics, (and) art, the indispensable contributions that numismatics can make to these other fields."

Thus, in 1952, the ANS established the Summer Seminar in Numismatics, with West as the driving force behind it. Ten fellowships of \$500 were approved for graduate students to spend ten weeks at the Society reading in numismatics, attending lectures and discussion sessions, and preparing and delivering a paper utilizing numismatic evidence, a formula that has proven successful and is followed to this day. There were so many qualified applicants that first year that thirteen fellowships were awarded. The first class included two returnees from the 1951 session: Brooks Emmons (now Levy), who went on to a distinguished curatorial career at Princeton and subsequently lectured at the Seminar, and Roger Hornsby, who became an ANS Council member and Chairman of the Classics Department at the University of Iowa. The 1952 class also included Theodore Buttrey, who went on to teach at Yale, Michigan, and Cambridge, and publish extensively on numismatics. Buttrey also returned to lecture at the Seminar twenty-one times, from 1956 to 1999, a record which still stands, and was awarded the Huntington Medal in 1996. The faculty of lecturers for the inaugural session



was equally distinguished; it included Alfred Bellinger of Yale (who had won the Huntington in 1943 and lectured thirteen times through 1967), Glanville Downey of Harvard and Dumbarton Oaks, Albert Friend of Princeton, Harold Ingholt of Yale (lecturer, 1952–1966), Thomas Mabbott of Hunter College, Lily Ross Taylor of Bryn Mawr, William Wallace of Toronto (lecturer, 1952–1965), and ANS President Louis West of Princeton. Clearly, the Seminar was off to an excellent start.

However, West had in mind one more enhancement to the formula: the addition of a “Visiting Scholar,” an internationally recognized numismatist who would participate in the entire Seminar, giving lectures and advising students. So in the fall of 1952, West sent former ANS President Arthur S. Dewing to try and recruit either Philip Grierson of Cambridge (who died January 15 of this year at the age of 95; see obituary in this issue), or Humphrey Sutherland of Oxford to fill this role for the following summer. West preferred Grierson because he was a medievalist, an area of weakness for the Society, so Dewing approached him first, and he accepted. He was offered a stipend of \$4,000 for a six-month stay, in order to allow time for training of the ANS staff as well as the summer students. Unfortunately, Grierson had a previous commitment to the Paris International Numismatic Congress through mid-July, so he missed the first half of the Seminar, but he more than made up for this in subsequent years. Grierson served as Visiting Scholar in 1953, 1954, and 1959, lectured at the Seminar fourteen times between 1957 and 1977, and was awarded the Huntington medal in 1962.

Grierson had never been to the United States before, so he took the opportunity to get to know American scholars. Having been introduced to Dumbarton Oaks by Glanville Downey and Bellinger, who was on the board, Grierson began a life-long affiliation with that institution, which allowed him to visit the United States nearly every summer, dividing his time between New York and Washington. The relationship came full circle in 1956, when Downey wrote to Sawyer Mosser of the ANS (who ably administered the Seminar for many years), asking for information so that Dumbarton Oaks could initiate its own Seminar along similar lines, which they subsequently did. In Downey’s words: “We are thinking of organizing a Byzantine summer seminar for propaganda purposes, and I am making a study of comparable undertakings.”

The Visiting Scholar concept proved very successful, and, in the first decade of the Seminar, the list of Scholars included such distinguished numismatists as Henri Seyrig (Huntington medal, 1952), Andreas Alföldi (Huntington, 1965), Kenneth Jenkins (Huntington, 1976), Humphrey Sutherland (Huntington, 1950), Peter Berghaus (Huntington, 1984), Colin Kraay (Huntington, 1980), and Rudi Thompson. Lecturers included Joseph Strayer, Joachim Gaehde, R. Ross Holloway, E. Baldwin Smith,



First class of Graduate Summer Seminar, 1952. Pictured (clockwise around table from front): Dericksen Brinkerhoff, Brooks Emmons, Eva Brann, Theodore Buttrey, Jr., Roger Hornsby, Norman Cantor, Robert Benson, E. Marie Spence (standing), Jonathan Gell, Joachim Gaehde, Jean Davison. Not pictured: John Snyder.

William Wallace, Robert Lopez, and George Kustas. The invited lecturers were, of course, supplemented by the ANS curatorial staff. Initially, the students (and most of the lecturers) were from Ivy League schools, but this was gradually expanded to include other U.S. and Canadian students and, eventually, international participants. The number of students fluctuated between eight and twelve, depending upon the quality of applications, for many years. Recently, the number has been reduced to 6–8, so that each student can receive more individual attention.

The early success of the Seminar concept was summed up by Sutherland in his comments on his experience as the Visiting Scholar for 1957:

“The seminar does not try to turn out embryo specialists, but seeks to integrate the numismatic with other historical disciplines and to suggest that what has often, and misguidedly, been left to “specialists” is in part at least the business of the historian. The fruit of this experiment (though now it is much more than that) will certainly be seen in a very few years, by which time an impressive number of young historians, mainly classical and medieval, will exist in whom some knowledge of numismatic criticism (directed towards political, economic or religious problems) takes its place alongside essential understanding of textual, epigraphical, papyrological and other documentary techniques.”

In 1963, Howard Adelson, who had been a lecturer at the Seminar since 1954, took over for a three-year tenure as Director. In 1964, the Council appointed an ad hoc committee, including Ingholt, Bellinger, and Samuel Milbank, to “examine the future procedures of the Society’s Summer Seminar.” Then, in 1965, a committee, consisting of Buttrey, Adelson, Fagerlie, Miles, Thompson, and



Mosser, was established to administer the program. Beginning in 1966, George Kustas served as program director. Kustas had been a Seminar student in 1956, and served as a lecturer since 1959. He also briefly served as the Society's Curator of Roman and Byzantine Coins in the late 1950s. Kustas continued on as Director until 1969. Up to this point, the Seminar had been largely led by a group of academics on the Council, but this changed in 1970, when Chief Curator Margaret Thompson took over the Seminar Directorship. Under Thompson, the number of formal lectures was reduced from ten to five, and a series of twelve informal discussion sessions on particular topics was introduced. In 1973, the Seminar was not held, due to the conflict with the

International Numismatic

Congress, hosted jointly by the Smithsonian and the ANS. Beginning in 1975, the Society was faced with financial difficulties, and the Seminar was funded through grants from the Smithsonian (1975) and the Lilly Endowment (1976). Distinguished Visiting Scholars during this period included Otto Mørkholm (Huntington, 1981), Hansjorg Bloesch, Paul Naster (Huntington, 1986), Robert Carson (Huntington, 1977), Anne Robertson (Huntington, 1970), John Kent (Huntington, 1994), Paul Balog (Huntington, 1971), Martin Price, Peter Franke (Huntington, 1992), Herbert Cahn (Huntington, 1983), and Tony Hackens. Lecturers included Richard Brilliant, Speros Vryonis, Pierre MacKay, Richard Mitchell, Fred Kleiner, Richard Salomon, and Henry Boren.

Upon Margaret Thompson's retirement in 1978, Curator William Metcalf took over the Seminar Directorship, and held the position for the next twenty years. In 1981, Councillor Eric Newman stepped forward in support of the Seminar by donating \$10,000 and agreeing to make annual gifts of the same amount. Newman (Huntington, 1978) also participated as a lecturer nearly every year between 1969 and 1999, and, in 1996, fully endowed the Seminar with a major donation. It is entirely fitting that the Seminar was renamed in his honor, since its survival without his support would have been problematic.

As part of its 1983 125th anniversary celebration, the Society published a Directory of Alumni of the Seminar. And, in January 1991, the first Graduate Seminar Alumni Conference was held, where three students from the 1990



Louis West, 1954.

Seminar presented expanded versions of their summer papers. This Conference was continued through 1999, and was renamed the David M. Bullowa Memorial Conference in recognition of the financial support provided by Catherine Bullowa. In response to a decline in applications, the student stipend was raised from \$1,200 to \$2,000 for the 1992 Seminar. The effect was immediate, and thirty-two applications were received. Since then, the stipend has been increased several times to the current \$4,000, in order to keep up with inflation, and ensure that the Seminar remains accessible to the best students, regardless of their means. In December 1997, a Graduate Seminar Alumni Group was formed, and it issued several newsletters. Unfortunately, this group has become inactive.

Visiting Scholars over this period included Bernhard Overbeck, Andrew Burnett (who replaced the ailing Colin Kraay in 1982), Michel Amandry (Huntington, 2004), P. J. Casey, Ian Carradice, Christof Boehringer, Guenther Dembski, Georges Depeyrot, Roger Bland, Georges LeRider (Huntington, 1968), Harold B. Mattingly, Giovanni Gorini, Francoise de Callataÿ, Andrea Saccocci, Michael Alram, Christopher Howgego, and Olivier Picard. Some of the non-ANS lecturers were Pierre Bastien (Huntington, 1975), Peter Gaspar, Nicholas Lowick, Giles Carter, Leo Mildenberg (Huntington, 1985), J. P. Northover, Jere Bacharach, Pere Pau Ripolles, Michael Hendy, Jennifer Sheridan, G. Michael Woloch, Jane De Rose Evans, Brooks Emmons Levy, Warren Schultz, Stuart Sears, and Ben Damsky.

In 1999, President Arthur Houghton appointed a committee to "review the program in its entirety." And, in light of the impending relocation to William Street, the Seminar for 2000 was not held. In 2001, Executive Director Ute Wartenberg Kagan and Kenneth Harl took over the Seminar on an interim basis, when the curatorial staff was radically cut down due a severe financial crisis. They were succeeded in 2002 by Curator Peter van Alfen, the current Director. Visiting Scholars for this period were Kenneth Harl, Haim Gitler, François de Callataÿ, Michel Amandry, and Koray Konuk. These scholars were supplemented by lecturers Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, Paul Keyser, Christopher Lightfoot, John Kroll, Kenneth Sheedy, Donald Scarinci, and Roger Bagnall. In recent years there



has been an increased emphasis on numismatic methodology, and several enhancements are planned for 2006, including a session on legal and ethical issues. The Visiting Scholar this year will be Andrew Meadows, Curator of Greek Coins at the British Museum. A large number of excellent applications were received before the February 15 deadline, and out of these nine students have been selected; the Seminar begins this year on June 5 and will run through July 28.

So how well has the Seminar succeeded in fulfilling the objectives that President West set out over fifty years ago? Anyone who is familiar with numismatic scholarship, particularly ancient and medieval, cannot help but be impressed by the list of students, lecturers, and visiting scholars who have participated in the Seminar. And the impact of the Seminar has been very broad. The 549 students who have attended since 1952 represent ninety-six different universities and include students from thirty foreign countries. Not only have these students received a basic education in numismatic methodology, they have been connected to important numismatic scholars and to one of the major numismatic organizations in the world. Based on the questionnaires completed by attendees for the 1983 Directory of Alumni, 47 percent of the graduates have published at least one numismatic work, and 18 percent have gone on to become recognized numismatic



Andrew Burnett, 1982.

scholars. But perhaps more important, 63 percent have gone on to university teaching or curatorial positions, where they regularly employ numismatics as a discipline in support of the teaching of their subject. In fact, the list of Seminar graduates, from 1952 to the present, reads like an honor roll of distinguished historians, classicists, archeologists, and numismatists. So, as West put it so well:

"These students and their successors help to ensure the continuing usefulness of the efforts of those collectors whose former possessions are now in our vaults or on our shelves . . . We are not now, and I hope we never shall be, merely a storehouse for the preservation of inanimate objects. Rather, we are striving to have our possessions and facilities used for serious study, for the increase of knowledge, and particularly for

the stimulation and encouragement of real scholarship that is equipped to interpret fully the coinages of the past."

The Society can be justly proud of the contribution the Seminar has made to the spread of numismatics as a discipline in its first fifty years, and look forward to building on that accomplishment in the future. **ANSM**

*To learn more about the Summer Seminar, visit the Society's website at:*

*<http://www.numismatics.org/archives/GraduateSeminar.html>.*

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# Ted Withington:

## *A Brief Biography*

Ted Withington started working as a volunteer at the ANS in 1988, making him, by a wide margin, the longest-serving volunteer and one of the most senior members of the ANS Staff. As with most ANS people, however, there is more to Ted than coins.

Ted was born in 1931, in Long Beach, California, the son of a career naval officer. Naturally, the family moved around a lot, and Ted finished junior high school in Washington, D.C. Then, having been lazy, he was enrolled in Brooks School, in North Andover, Mass. Ted did well at Brooks and went on to Williams College, where he graduated with a degree in physics. During the summer following his junior year, Ted was on a St. Lawrence cruise with his parents, when he met the love of his life, Robin, who was then at Smith. They began dating, and were married in 1954.

When Ted graduated from Williams in 1952, Uncle Sam called, so Ted enlisted in the navy and was sent to Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island. From there, Ted was sent to work at the National Security Agency in Washington, as a computer programmer, which led to a long and successful career in the computer industry. Upon completion of his military service, Ted took a job with Electrodata, a Pasadena firm that manufactured vacuum-tube computers—the cutting-edge technology of the day! Electrodata was subsequently acquired by Burroughs, which became Unisys. While living in Pasadena, Ted and Robin had their first child, named after her mother, in 1956. The younger Robin went to Smith, her mother's alma mater, and now lives with her husband, a banker, in Bethesda, Md. One of her two sons went to William and Mary and is now a graduate student in computer science at



Columbia, and the other attends the University of Vermont.

In 1960, Ted left Burroughs and joined Arthur D. Little, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass. ADL was, at the time, the premiere technology consulting firm in the country, and Ted worked there for twenty-six years. In 1962, Ted and Robin's second daughter, Amy, was born. Amy is now a practicing psychiatrist, and lives near Philadelphia with her husband (an attorney), and their two young sons. In 1964, son Bill was born. Bill now works as a computer network engineer in Portland, Oregon, and also has two young sons (apparently a Withington family tradition).

While with ADL, Ted participated in hundreds of consulting engagements for the firm's many clients. He was also responsible for ADL's annual report on the state of the Data Processing Industry. Ted is still an active member of a committee that advises the Government Accountability Office on technology matters. At one point, GAO was reviewing automation efforts at the IRS, but was stymied in getting access to internal IRS documents. To resolve the roadblock, Ted was appointed as a page to a sympathetic senator, and this gave him the clout to get the IRS's cooperation. Ted is the author of four books and over forty articles relating to his field. In addition, he has been an editor of several journals, a research fellow at New York University, and a visiting professor at Harvard Business School.

In 1986, Ted took early retirement from ADL and moved into the Manhattan apartment that Robin had inherited from her parents. The building, on the Upper East Side, dates from 1929, and still had three tiny bedrooms for servants! Ted and Robin used up most of the



proceeds from the sale of their Massachusetts home on renovations, and were able to move into a lovely apartment in 1987.

In retirement, Ted is active on three boards of directors, including the Charles Babbage Foundation (a group devoted to the preservation of the history of the computer industry) and Civitas, a nonprofit that works on neighborhood issues such as East Harlem rezoning.

Ted's numismatic career began early but progressed rather fitfully. When he was about ten years old, his father gave him a small collection of U.S. cents. After adding some circulated Lincolns, Ted sold these off a few years later for the grand sum of \$16.00. Ted's grandmother had a fascinating screen, which had various ancient coins glued around the edge. When she disposed of it, she pulled the coins off and gave them to Ted, now aged twelve. Ted put the coins in a box, and they lay forgotten for twenty-three years, until Robin ran across them in 1964. Intrigued, Ted bought a copy of Klawans' book on ancient coins in an attempt to identify them... and the rest, as they say, is history. Ted became fascinated with first ancient Greek and then

Roman coins, initially the twelve Caesars. He began to frequent the coin department at Jordan Marsh in Boston, and remembers a visit to Coin Galleries in New York in the 60s, where he bought an Athenian owl tetradrachm.

Ted's numismatic scope is wide-ranging, driven primarily by his interests in art, portraiture, and history. He also enjoys underappreciated series, where interesting coins can be found at reasonable prices. From ancient Greece and Rome, Ted moved to Byzantine gold, art medals, and then to ancient Chinese coins, such as the spade, knife, and hoe money. He found large lots of these fascinating issues at Coin Galleries, and was encouraged by David Jen of the ANS, who was working on these series. One of Ted's current passions is gold medals relating to the space program, which can often be purchased for only twice their bullion value, despite being quite scarce. He also collects the medals the U.S. astronauts have always designed and carried on their flights. And he is still collecting ancient coins, mainly the Roman provincial issues of Alexandria.

Ted, now a Life Fellow of the ANS, has been a member and volunteer since 1988. Ted was invited to a "col-

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lector's luncheon" by James Lamb of Spink America. There he met Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, then ANS Curator of Greek Coins, who invited Ted to join and volunteer, which he did. He spent the first six months working on the photo file, while awaiting his "clearance" for access to the vault. At the time, the ANS was engaged in a massive project to get the entire collection catalogued and entered into the computerized database, and this project was Ted's focus for the next decade. He started with the cataloging and entering of Seleucid coins, then moved to ancient North Africa, Egypt, Spain, and Parthia. By 1999, the effort was complete, and Ted turned his hand to the ANS's large collection of medals, which was in need of reorganization. The problem with medals is that they can be organized in at least five different ways: by country of origin, by engraver (e.g., Goetz), by subject (e.g., Abraham Lincoln), by event (e.g., World's Fair), or by collector (e.g., Eidlitz). The only real solution is to enter the medals in the database in such a way that one can view the collection along any of these dimensions, and this is the long-range goal of Ted's work.

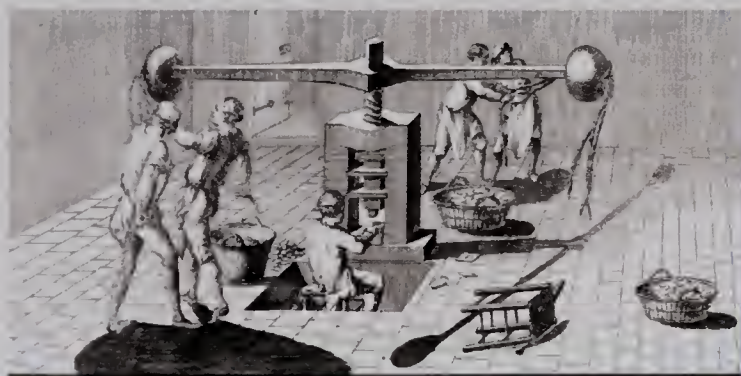
Then, in 2003, the ANS moved from Audubon Terrace to Fulton Street, and Ted was one of the stalwart helpers who safely moved the Society's 700,000 objects to their new home. Even Robin pitched in, as she has occasion-



Robin and Ted Withington.

ally over the years. After the move, Ted began cataloguing the many dies in the Society's collection (see the last issue of the ANS Magazine for Ted's description of this effort).

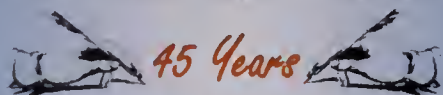
In 1999, Ted was awarded the ANS Distinguished Volunteer Medal, which he richly deserved. His unselfish commitment to the goals of the organization in helping to make the resources of the Society available to all serves as an inspiration to all those who follow. **ANSM**



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## An Affair to Remember

It took place on January 12, in the Waldorf-Astoria's Louis XVI Suite. The parties involved pursued the objects offered with a fervor driven by the urge to have sole possession. At the end of the affair, the satisfied parties, those who had held their arms erect the longest, were able to claim the prizes. Of course, the affair to which I refer is the book auction held in conjunction with this year's ANS Gala Dinner and the New York International for the benefit of the Library Chair Endowment. The room was filled with eager attendees from four continents, enticed by sixty-four lots of rare and important numismatic works. Making it all possible were the sale's donors, who included Dr. Lawrence A. Adams, John W. Adams, William A. Burd, Dan Hamelberg, David Hendin, John R. Melville Jones, Jonathan H. Kagan, George F. Kolbe, Herbert Kreindler,



Frontispiece illustration appearing on auction catalogue. Original by Bernard Picart.

David R. Sear, Roger Siboni, Spink & Son Ltd., Anthony Terranova, Lev Tsitrin, Alan Walker (LHS Numismatik), Andrew Washton, Arnold-Peter Weiss, and Rick B.

Witschonke.

Among the items offered were two gems of the sixteenth century. The first, "one of the most attractive early illustrated numismatic books," according to George Kolbe, was Jacob de Strada's "Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum,..." (Tiguri [Zurich]: apud Andream Gesnerum, 1557). The second work was the "Augustarum imagines ... quae in posteriori parte numismatum efficta sunt..." (Venetis: Paulus Manutius, 1558), by Aeneas Vico, who, in the words of Ferdinando Bassoli, "united an uncommon talent as an artist and engraver in bronze with literary expertise." Our thirty-ninth lot consisted of three beautifully bound folio volumes by Frans van Mieris entitled "Histori der Nederlandsche Vorsten,..." (Gravenhaage, 1732-1735), a history illustrated with Dutch medals up to the year 1555. The allegorical frontispiece to the



Siegfried von Schuckman settles accounts.



Herbert Kreindler spots a bidder.



Harold Salvesen examines the offerings.





Eager bidders from four continents.



Colin Pitchfork claims his prize.



Rick Witschonke and Herb Kreindler reconcile accounts.



Charles Davis has found something.

first volume, by Bernard Picart, one of many he prepared for booksellers during his career, was chosen to adorn the cover of our Gala auction catalogue. Picart, who in 1724 had prepared the drawings of engraved gems for Philip von Stosch's "Gemmae Antiqua," also prepared the plates for Banier's French translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" in 1732, just a year before his death. Also offered was the "Descripcion general de las monedas Hispano-Cristianas desde la invasion de los Arabes" (Madrid, 1865–1869), by Aloiss Heiss. As the sale catalogue indicates, this three-volume set, "in spite of its age... remains a standard reference on the coins of the Spanish possessions in Italy and the Low Countries, as well as in Latin America."

Among the American rarities offered were Henry Chapman's sale of the Clarence S. Bement collection, May 29, 1916, and the sale catalogue

of the Charles I. Bushnell collection, sold by Henry and Samuel Hudson Chapman, June 20–24, 1882, the sale that "established the Chapman brothers as the dominant force in American numismatics." As a tribute to Q. David Bowers, the Society's 2006 Annual Gala honoree, lot 10 of the sale bore the description "Bowersiana" and included "five key works on American numismatics" written by Dave.

What is often forgotten in the wake of a successful event such as the Gala Book Auction are the people whose time and effort went into its planning, execution, and follow-up. George Kolbe, whose lot descriptions I have drawn upon herein, prepared a most attractive and informative catalogue and, as mentioned, was also a donor to the sale. John W. Adams, Chairman of the Library Committee, prepared the sale catalogue's introductory comments and offered support and encouragement throughout. Herbert Kreindler, despite a busy schedule at the New York International Show, gave of his time in calling the auction. Gala Chairman Rick Witschonke was not only a donor to the auction but was also present at the Waldorf to maintain the bid book during the sale and assist with pre- and post-sale handling of the books to be auctioned.

Victor England's firm, Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., and Ponterio & Associates, Inc., were kind enough to let us use their viewing rooms for pre-sale display of the books to be auctioned. Victor



All's well that ends well. Frank Campbell, Librarian.

England was also the successful bidder for lot 64, a copy of the sale catalogue autographed by all of the attendees, which he then graciously donated to the ANS Library. He did the same two years ago at an earlier benefit auction held for the ANS Library at the 2004 ANA Convention in Pittsburgh. In addition, the Librarian would like to thank all those who submitted bids, as well as ANS staff members Juliette Pelletier, Joanne Isaac, Bill Hourigan, Alex Caamaño, and volunteer Normand Pepin, for their efforts in assuring that the Gala was truly an Affair to Remember. **ANSM**

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### The ANS Gala and Fundraising Auctions: A Collective Effort

THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF A GREAT MANY INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND FIRMS, THE SOCIETY ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT RESULTS WITH ITS ANNUAL FUNDRAISING DINNER AND BENEFIT AUCTIONS, HELD ON JANUARY 12, 2006, AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL IN NEW YORK CITY (PLEASE SEE SEPARATE ARTICLE). THE RESULTS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF NUMEROUS PEOPLE, WHO HELPED IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS. WE ARE EXTREMELY GRATEFUL TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS, WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THIS SUCCESS EITHER BY COMING TO THE EVENT—THIS YEAR'S DINNER ATTENDANCE WAS MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR—OR THROUGH SPONSORSHIPS AND DONATIONS: FIFTY-ONE INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS SERVED AS SPONSORS OR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE GALA AND AFTER-DINNER AUCTION.

AMONG THESE WERE THE DINNER CO-SPONSORS WHITMAN PUBLISHING AND AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, AND RECEPTION AND AUCTION SPONSORS BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTIONS AND STACK'S COINS. THE MAJOR SPONSORSHIPS WERE OBTAINED PRIMARILY THROUGH THE EFFORTS AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF ANS BOARD MEMBER CHARLES ANDERSON. OTHER FRIENDS OF THE ANS WHO VOLUNTEERED THEIR TIME TO MAKE THE EVENTS POSSIBLE INCLUDED GALA CHAIRMAN RICK WITSCHONKE, GALA AUCTION CALLER HARMER JOHNSON, BOOK AUCTION CALLER HERB KREINDLER, AND BOOK AUCTION VOLUNTEER NORMAND PEPIN. WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO WORKING WITH EVEN MORE OF OUR FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS TO MAKE NEXT YEAR'S EVENT A SUCCESS. IT IS NOT TOO EARLY TO THINK ABOUT HOW YOU OR YOUR FIRM COULD PARTNER WITH THE ANS IN MAKING THE GALA HAPPEN. PLEASE CALL THE ANS DEVELOPMENT OFFICE AT 212 571-4470, EXT. 1304 IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITIES WITH US.

### The Augustus B. Sage Society

Our newest level of ANS membership—the Augustus B. Sage Society—is well underway. As of February 2006, the ABSS has over seventy members. The Development committee's goal is to have one hundred Sage members in 2006. The Sage Society held its first official meeting before the Gala on January 12. About fifty ABSS members and guests attended the reception, which included remarks by Roger Siboni and an entertaining talk by author David Tripp. A major focus of ABSS activities is for collectors and experts to socialize in a collegial atmosphere—currently we are planning a trip in the fall to London for ABSS members, with opportunities to view both public and private numismatic collections. Other regional get-togethers are being considered, to coincide with certain important numismatic events around the country.



Roger Siboni  
greet  
Sage Society  
members



## ANS Membership

Member recruitment became the primary focus of ANS activities at our table at the New York International Numismatic Convention. Volunteers Mike Bates, Mike Parris, Ed Snible, and Bob Leonard, as well as a number of ANS staff members worked at the Society's table during the NYINC. As a result of their efforts, twenty-nine new members were recruited from among those who were attending the show. We plan to have a similar ANS presence at other major coin shows, such as the World's Fair of Money in Denver this August. We look forward to connecting with both old and new friends of the ANS at these events.

## Caring for Our "Institutional Memory"

For most nonprofit organizations, memberships and other sources of earned income can provide only a limited portion of the funds they need to cover operational costs. The ANS has been working for many years to deal with this fact by building endowments to support the professional staff essential to the Society's mission. Substantial progress has been made in several areas, such as endowing the positions of Librarian and Curator of American Coins. Now, in recent months, we also have begun developing grant proposals for submission to major foundations and federal agencies to underwrite our archival operations.

The ANS archives are remarkably complete, and include unique materials, such as the records of one of the first American women to work in the field of archaeology and serve as a professional museum curator in the early twentieth century. Unfortunately, the availability of these materials to scholars was limited by their lack of organization, deteriorating condition, and incomplete finding aids. Archivist Joe Ciccone has made significant progress with the archives, but more must be done. The purpose of the grants we are working on is to fund expansion of the Society's archival staff, to continue the processing and conservation of the records using archival quality storage materials, and to create a digital record of the collections with an online finding aid. This improved accessibility would enhance the usefulness of the ANS archives—approximately 600 linear feet of meeting records, research notebooks, correspondence, unpublished manuscripts, and photographic collections—for curators, researchers, and scholars both in the United States and abroad. If you are interested in helping the ANS look after its "institutional memory," please contact the development office.



The first guest book signed by Sage Society members



David Tripp gives a presentation on his book *Illegal Tender*

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# George Arthur Fisher, Jr., 1926–2005 and William Frederick Spengler, 1923–2005

by Robert Wilson Hoge

I write this note with a heavy heart, to eulogize two friends of mine who passed away. Both were contemporaries of my parents, part of that great "World War II Generation"; they were two men whom I think of as my mentors. Both were among the many, including my own father, who were able to advance their educations following the war by means of their military service, under the terms of the GI Bill of Rights. They were men of remarkable abilities and accomplishments, and they were right there, centered in this country's way of life, while at the same time being exceptionally attuned to the outer world, quietly serving, studying, and collecting coins and enriching the life experiences of people like me. They were my friends and companions and colleagues in numismatics, and I grieve their loss.

## George Arthur Fisher, Jr., 1926–2005

A Connecticut native partly of Hungarian descent, George Fisher began his professional life right out of high school when, in the middle of World War II, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and started studying Chinese under the auspices of the University of Connecticut. Later transferring to the Army's University of Chicago language-training program, George continued after the war with the study of Japanese, and after graduation was subsequently stationed in Japan, where his interest in and knowledge of Far Eastern collectibles commenced. Following his return to the United States, George continued in government service, monitoring and translating communications and publications out of Communist China for the China Desk of the National Security Agency. With his encyclopedic knowledge, George knew the correct standard forms of all regularly used Chinese characters, as well as both their simplified forms and their telegraphic code number equivalents. He was able to write in Chinese and Japanese characters of such calligraphic perfection that natives could not tell his script had been composed by a Westerner.

To get away from Washington, George left the NSA and toured the country a bit, for a time working in a printing establishment, where he gained an understanding of typesetting and copy editing. Then George capitalized on his prior years of government service and his love of our

country's environmental heritage to go to work for the National Park Service, where he eventually became planning director for the West, headquartered in Denver, Colorado. He also obtained a further academic degree in International Relations. From a profound knowledge of Japanese philately (he served for many years as editor of the *Journal of the Japanese Philatelic Society*), George moved increasingly into the field of traditional Chinese coinage, and eventually became, virtually without question, the foremost living American authority in this complex field.

Among numismatists, George is best known today for his Fisher's *Ding*, or, *Ding Fubao's Catalog of Old Chinese Cast Coinage, Selectively Translated and Annotated* (self-published in Littleton, Colorado, in 1990). This was his fully edited version of the classic Chinese reference *Quan Zhi Ching Hua Lu* ("A Catalog of Ancient Chinese Coins," Shanghai, 1936) by Ding Fubao (or "Ting Fu-Pao," in the older Wade-Giles transliteration system). In this comprehensive work, which has become a standard reference for students and collectors worldwide, George shared much of his wealth of knowledge, providing for the first time a convenient numbering system for the pages and coins and a translation of Ding's Chinese text, as well as helpful indices, cross-references, and a survey of the modern Pinyin Chinese transliteration system. His personal collection was outstanding, and his understanding of all traditional Chinese coinage and the local geography of China and Japan was profound. An ANS member since 1997, George was a serious and studious collector who obtained and read all the principal publications in his areas of interest, monitoring numismatic research in China as intensely as he had once analyzed political and economic issues for the NSA.

George was a participant in the Society's memorable Chinese Cast Coinage Conference in February 1998, to which I had the pleasure of traveling with him. His cheerful, whimsical outlook and unpretentious scholarship accompanied an amazing memory for detail; I remember him once explaining to me how he formed a mental image of whatever he wished to store away for future recall, never to be forgotten. George and I were friends for years.



He had been one of my first "recruits" when I started the volunteer program of the American Numismatic Association's Museum, and when he was able to take an early retirement from the Park Service, he began making the trek to Colorado Springs to assist on a regular basis; he even helped recruit other fine numismatic volunteers to join my program, FANAM (the Friends of the American Numismatic Association Museum, which was given this acronym partly with my friend Bill Spengler in mind, since it is the name of a small Indian gold coin). Many a time we would go off to find an inexpensive place for lunch on those days (the 29-cent special at Hamburger Stand was great while it lasted!), eventually settling on a routine—normally dining Chinese—and joined by like-minded companions for perennially enjoyable discourse.

In addition to his Chinese specialization, George had also had a strong interest in several other areas of numismatics. He collected pieces pertaining to any "George," items from the year of his birth, items displaying barbed wire, coins from places he had visited in his travels (such as ancient cities of Turkey), and especially coins of the Holy Land.

George A. Fisher, Jr., died after a relatively short illness on March 18, 2005, from complications of pancreatic cancer, leaving behind his wife, Joyce, two daughters, and a son. It is hard to realize that he and his constant enthusiasm for life, learning, and numismatics are gone.

### **William Frederick Spengler, 1923–2005**

A man of charm and erudition, always with a twinkle in his eye, Bill Spengler was an extraordinary numismatist. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, in his home state, Bill had also attended Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts. His education was interrupted by World War II, when he enlisted in the U.S. Army and eventually found himself in the Signal Corps' Security Agency, working on breaking Japanese codes. Obtaining his B.A. (Phi Beta Kappa) and M.A. degrees in political science and geography, as well as studying law, Bill went to work for the State Department, entering the U.S. Foreign Service, where he made his career.

Bill's sagacity and considerable linguistic skills were put to good use in Thailand, Norway, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, where he served in various capacities as ambassadorial secretary, political counselor, and consul. He taught as professor of South Asian studies for the Foreign Service Institute, served as director of the International Visitor Program for the State Department, and also as deputy special assistant for world population matters to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Bill's principal work focused on Pakistan and Afghanistan, and it was there that his historic connection with South Asian numismatics began.

The bazaars of Kabul and Peshawar in the 1960s were full of ancient and medieval coins, often being melted down for jewelry. Bill quickly began collecting and studying these relics, gaining a thorough mastery of the subject

areas and building an outstanding, representative collection of numismatic materials relating to the entire subcontinent. In 1966, he joined the ANS, becoming a Fellow as well as a member of the Standing Committee on Oriental Coins in 1971. In 1976, he became a member of the new Standing Committee for Islamic and South Asian Coins and also for that of Greek Coins. Bill was the donor of 148 gifts to the ANS cabinet, including nearly two thousand specimens. His favorite series were probably the Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek and the early Muslim dynasties, but his deep knowledge extended to all the other time periods and regions.

As I recall, one time Bill modestly informed me that he thought his childhood dyslexia could have been a positive factor in his professional life, since it might have given him a certain predisposition for working with languages whose scripts read from right to left! I feel fortunate that Bill's family maintained a home in Colorado Springs. This enabled me to get to know him through the American Numismatic Association, of which he was an active member. He also maintained his family's connection to Wisconsin, and upon his retirement from government service, he returned to graduate school there to work on a doctorate in history, emphasizing his numismatic researches.

The author of many articles in his fields of interest, Bill is probably best known today as one of the coauthors of *The Standard Guide to South Asian Coins and Paper Money Since 1556 AD*, as well as for his work on the *Turkoman Figural Bronze Coins and Their Iconography*, coauthored with Wayne G. Sayles. But I shall always think of him as a friend, mentor, and gifted raconteur with a great sense of humor. He encouraged me in my participation in the International Partnerships Among Museums Program (sponsored by the American Association of Museums and the International Council of Museums), when I was selected to visit the National Museum of Pakistan as the first numismatic specialist to be involved with this professional exchange. I was the first IPAM designee to travel to that part of the world, and it was pleasant to encounter people in Pakistan who remembered Bill. In 1991, he and I roomed together when we attended the International Numismatic Congress in Brussels, and I looked forward to his company whenever we met. Bill had a way with words that was both sophisticated and clear.

As an occasional volunteer at the Museum of the American Numismatic Association, Bill often joined me and other numismatic helpers and friends for a weekly lunch filled with good fellowship, usually at a Chinese restaurant in honor of our long-distance commuter, the redoubtable George Fisher. Bill and George also taught classes on Oriental numismatics for us at the ANA's annual Summer Seminars. William F. Spengler died of pancreatic cancer on November 8, 2005, leaving behind his wife of fifty-five years, Phyllis ("Phid"), two sons, a daughter, and four grandchildren. A delightful and distinguished man, he will be missed by all. **ANSM**



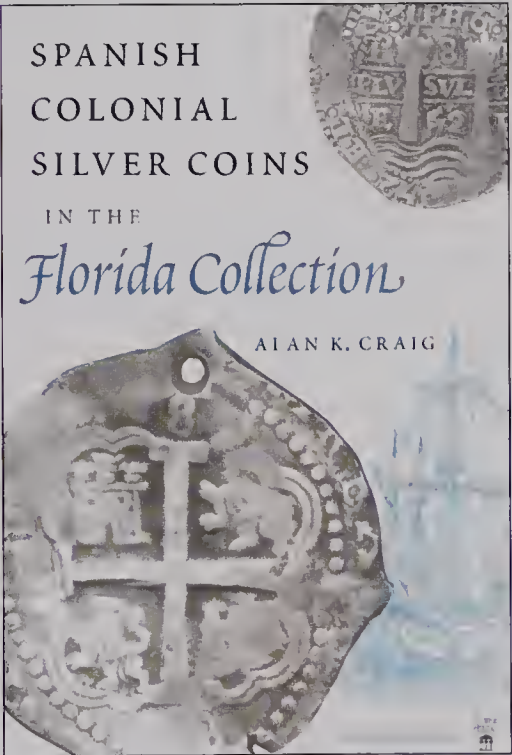
Alan K. Craig. *Spanish Colonial Silver Coins in the Florida Collection*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2000. 217pp., b/w illus. throughout. ISBN 0-8130-1748-3. \$49.95.

Spanish colonial cob coins have always had a special allure through their connection to a romanticized age when pirates infested the seas and control of the American continents and the Caribbean islands was contested by rival European powers. Recently, these coins have been attracting even more attention, particularly in North America, through the publication of Sewall Menzel's award-winning survey, *Cobs, Pieces of Eight, and Treasure Coins* (New York, 2004). In light of the current interest in the series and the apparent unavailability of Alan Craig's *Spanish Colonial Silver Coins in the Florida Collection* to Menzel, it seems worthwhile to offer a review of Craig's work, despite the fact that the book has been in print now for over half a decade.

The present volume, originally published alongside and as a supplement to Craig's other millennial numismatic work, *Spanish Colonial Gold Coins in the Florida Collection* (a revised version of *Gold Coins of the 1715 Spanish Fleet*), provides an interesting and sometimes entertaining overview of the Spanish silver coins belonging to the state of Florida. The vast majority of these coins came into the state collection through divisions of material salvaged from the wrecks of the 1715 and 1733 Plate Fleets lost to bad weather off the eastern coast of Florida as they sailed for Spain, although coins from some earlier and later wrecks are also listed and discussed.

Before plunging into his commentary on the Florida holdings, the author dedicates the first three chapters of *Spanish Colonial Silver Coins* to providing the reader with some historical, political, and economic

background to the production of cob coins in the New World. Here special attention is given to the major mints of Mexico and Potosí. The recounting, in chapter 3, of the sordid tale of the Potosí's decline into debasement and scandal with its aftermath of executions and mint reorganization is especially well done. Even those intimately familiar with the many problems of this mint in the mid-seventeenth century will not fail to be



entertained by Craig's lively prose.

Chapter 4 offers an overview of the steps involved in producing a Spanish silver coin from the mining of the ore to the striking of the finished planchet, and chapter 5 provides an introduction to the general characteristics and varieties of cob coins. The author is especially keen to dispel several persistent myths about cob coinage that were not entirely filtered out by Menzel. He first takes issue with the frequent claim that the term "cob" is derived from the Spanish *al cabo de barra*, meaning "from the end of the bar" and implying a belief that the planchets were cut from a silver bar. Not only is there no evidence for planchets cut from bars, but Craig

points out that *al cabo de barra* is really a financial term meaning "the last payment due on an account," and therefore has little to tell us about Spanish colonial coin production. Perhaps more importantly, the author also resumes his longstanding crusade against the modern use of the term "royal" to refer to *redondos* (round and unusually well-centered and well-struck cobs) in the mistaken belief that these well-made cobs were struck as presentation pieces for the king of Spain. Instead, he shows from contemporary documents that the proper name for these coins was *galanos* ("handsome, fine-looking") and convincingly argues that they were more likely to have been specially produced for transactions in which the usual rough appearance of regular cob coins would have been unacceptable.

The chapters that follow, which discuss the Florida holdings by mint, include lists of the known assayers for the mints at Mexico, Potosí, and Lima. However, readers should be warned that Craig's assayers do not match those given by Menzel, and therefore may be a source of some confusion. In most cases when there is disagreement, Menzel's arrangement is probably to be preferred, because while the archival evidence is often lacking to securely identify and order some assayers, his organization, based on typology and recut assayer marks, is generally convincing. The differences are especially glaring for the mints of Lima and Potosí, where, for example, Craig seems to have transposed the M/B/L sequence of assayer's marks from the latter to the former, identifying them as the initials of the Lima assayers Xinés Martínez (1568–1570), Juan de Bruselas (1574), and possibly Baltazar de Leceta (1575–1577). Menzel, on the other hand, rightly attributes the coins of this sequence to Potosí, making Miguel García



(1576–1577), Juan de Ballestros Narváez (1577–1586), and Gerónimo Leto (1578–1582) the likely assayers.

It is a well-known fact that the study of die states and varieties is one of the staple pursuits of the serious colonial-period numismatist, and Craig does not disappoint in this area: he illustrates and comments on a number of interesting die varieties from each of the mints whose products appear in the Florida collection. He should also be congratulated for drawing special attention to distinct planchet varieties, a subject that is not often treated in much detail. The commentary mainly involves the cobs of the Mexican mint, which seems to have been especially fond of innovations in planchet form.

Particularly interesting is the “wristwatch” planchet variety, so called because of its roughly circular central area flanked by two tabs. It is suggested that this odd shape might have given added stability to stacks when the coins were being counted, but this seems rather implausible. Perhaps a more likely explanation is that the wristwatch form was a relic of the flan production process rather than an intended feature of the coins. Wristwatch cobs look as if they may have been made from a strip (cast?) of rough circular shapes, each connected to the other by a rectangular runner. When the circular blanks were cut apart, a tab would have remained on either side, thereby creating the distinctive wristwatch form. Such tabs probably could not have been removed to create a more pleasingly round coin without lowering its weight beyond acceptable allowances.

The frequent occurrence of faceted edges on Mexican cobs created by heavy hammer blows is also discussed in some detail, but the explanation of this feature is a little difficult to accept. The author suggests that the hammering was done in order

to dull the sharp, jagged edges of cut planchets, thereby preventing them from damaging the sacks in which they were carried or jabbing the people who carried them. Unfortunately, this theory becomes implausible when we consider that mints of Spanish America normally shipped cobs in chests, not sacks, and it is clear from the examples provided (Figs. 7.6–7.7) that numerous sharp edges were left on “spur” variety cobs and other planchet forms despite hammering. Clearly some other purpose must lie behind the faceting.

As Potosí is of great personal interest to the author, the coins of this mint in the Florida collection are prefaced by a well-illustrated history of the mint and its peculiar production problems, from the early days of the ephemeral mint operation at La Plata to its removal to Potosí in the high Andes. Here Craig makes the compelling argument that the added expenses of production created by the high-altitude mint facility may have partially lain behind the recurrent temptation to adulterate the coinage at Potosí, a temptation that does not seem to have plagued the other, more cost-effective Spanish colonial mints.

It is notable that unlike the Mexican cobs, which dominate the salvaged coins from the coast of Florida and increase in number in the years prior to the sailing of the 1715 Fleet, the author indicates a decrease in numbers of Potosí cobs between 1704 and 1711. Craig attributes this to delays in transporting the coins from Potosí to meet the fleet at Lima and to the general decline of the mines at

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Potosí. While the problem of slow transportation is a possible explanation, the growing exhaustion of the mines seems somewhat less likely, considering the evidence for Potosí's continued production of about two million pesos per year in this period (see C. Lazo García, *Economía Colonial y Régimen Monetario*, Peru: Siglos XVI–XIX. 3 vols. [Lima, 1992], 199–203). Perhaps the lower showing for 1704–1715 issues is only the result of the chance of discovery, and future salvage operations will alter the picture. Conclusions from statistical analysis of the Potosí material as well as the other coins in the Florida collection must be drawn with great caution. Not only is the data skewed by the chance of discovery by salvagers and the inability to know whether the full numismatic contents of a wreck have been recovered



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overcut by F (Tomás Fernández de Ocaña). To make sense of this, we would have to assume that VR ended his tenure in 1697 and was replaced by two other assayers in succession, only to reappear for a single issue in 1698, when F was also working. This seems a little implausible, and one wonders whether the less than perfectly preserved 8 of [16]98 might not really be a 3, which would create a known date for VR.

The Florida holdings of coins from the Spanish mint operations at Lima, Cartagena de Indias, Santa Fé de Bogotá, and Guatemala are detailed in chapter 9. In addition to the long run of Lima cobs dated 1696 to 1711 from the 1715 Fleet, thanks to the continuing salvage from the Jupiter

Wreck(s?), the collection is also fairly strong on the popular "Lima star" types, apparently produced on local initiative from 1659 to 1660. The later Lima issues dated 1703, 1706, 1708, 1710, and 1711 are all outstanding for their virtually as-struck appearance, a condition that Craig attributes to a conscious treasury policy of keeping some coins out of circulation in expectation of the command to assemble the Plate Fleet.

The mint of Cartagena de Indias is represented by three rare 1655 specimens (an eight-, a four-, and a two-reales). Issues of Santa Fé de Bogotá appear in similarly low numbers. Here the author draws attention to the ninety-degree reverse die orientation of the Cartagena eight-reales (mistakenly describing it as "medallic"), which makes this coin stand out from the other Florida coins. However,

while it is generally unusual, this orientation is not entirely anomalous for the Cartagena mint. Several cobs illustrated by Menzel (440, Type II and Iia; and 445, Type I) also appear to have this characteristic, perhaps suggesting the inconsistent use of fixed dies at Cartagena de Indias.

Because the author's primary interest is in cobs, the eleven milled coins from Guatemala in the collection are only mentioned in passing, because one of them is a rare 1779 eight-reales of Carlos II. An 1821 milled half-real of Zacatecas is also listed in the Florida catalogue, but no additional commentary is provided.

The book concludes with three appendices. The first of these provides contemporary as well as modern metric and imperial equivalences for early modern Spanish weights and distances, while the last is a table listing the coins in the Florida collection used for illustration. Those interested in cob coinage but unable to read Spanish will especially appreciate the second appendix, which for the first time translates into English a documentary report, first published by Carlos Lazo García in 1992, on the operation of the Potosí mint in 1700.

*Spanish Colonial Silver Coins* is lavishly illustrated with many black-and-white photographs depicting not only the coins but also the remains of the Potosí mines and mint, as well as woodcuts showing various production processes. While the images are all of excellent quality, it is a little disappointing that the coins are not always illustrated in proper numismatic fashion, with both obverse and reverse shown. While this omission is understandable in the case of some of the figures illustrating Mexican planchet varieties, where the focus is on a particular feature rather than on the coin as a whole, it is unfortunate that both sides are not illustrated in a number of figures depicting cobs

ered, but also by the acquisition policy of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. Before 1975, divisions between salvers and the Bureau were often made by weight, while from 1975 to the present, the focus has been on filling holes in the collection with salvaged coins.

Among the more remarkable Potosí coins in the collection are a group of transitional cobs produced in 1650 to 1656 and an eight-reales with the assayer mark VR apparently dated [16]98 (Fig. 8.9g). The latter will no doubt be a source of some controversy, as VR (identified as Pedro de Villar by Menzel) is not otherwise known to have worked later than the first part of 1697. A 1698 date is made problematic by the existence of 1697 cobs signed by the assayers CH (Sebastián de Chavarría) and CH



from Potosí and Lima, as well as the 1779 eight-reales from the Guatemala mint. We might have liked to see plates of the more outstanding silver coins from the Florida collection, similar to those published in *Spanish Colonial Gold Coins*, but perhaps this would have made the present larger volume overly expensive for a book that attempts to walk the fine line between serving as an introduction for the interested layman and providing the data to feed future numismatic, archaeological, and historical enquiry.

Florida is indeed fortunate, not only for the vagaries of weather that have made its coastline a graveyard of treasure ships and a rich porthole into the Spanish colonial past, but also for the wisdom and foresight that the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has shown in actively publishing its coin holdings. Despite our criticisms of *Spanish Colonial Silver Coins*, we earnestly hope that other curators of state collections will take notice of it and its sister volume and see them as a challenge to publish their own numismatic material from both nautical and land finds. Colonial-period coins with both archaeological and numismatic relevance held in the state collections of North America are in their own way buried treasures waiting to be uncovered and revealed to the interested public.

—Oliver D. Hoover

J. Elayi and A. G. Elayi. *Le monnayage de la cité phénicienne de Sidon à l'époque perse (Ve-IVe s. av. J.-C.)*. Supplément no 11 à Transeuphratène. Paris: Gabalda, 2004. Sb. 2 vols. 855 pp., 68 figs., 77 b/w pls. ISBN 2-85021-158-8. € 140.

At *Iliad* 23.740–749, Homer tells of a beautiful silver mixing bowl, well-wrought with the cunning workmanship of Sidonian artisans, which was first given as a gift to Thoas, later

given to Patroclus to buy the freedom of Lycaon, and finally offered by Achilles as first prize in the footrace at the funeral games of Patroclus. The present two-volume work by J. Elayi and A. G. Elayi also takes as its primary subject the well-wrought silver (and bronze) of Sidon, but in a form that would have been alien to Homer. Here the authors offer a detailed look at the coinage struck by the ancient Phoenician city under Achaemenid Persian rule, carefully considering the various levels of its workmanship and what can be understood from it in the larger context of Sidonian socioeconomic and political history.

The first chapter is an extensive corpus and die study of Sidonian coins produced in silver and bronze during the period of Achaemenid Persian dominance, involving a total of 2,614 individual specimens ranging in denomination from the double shekel to the 1/64 shekel. Two gold “hemistaters” with the galley/chariot types of silver half shekels, which appeared on the market in 1990, are not included in the corpus, but are relegated to an appendix, where arguments are presented for their condemnation as modern forgeries.

Just as Homer’s mixing bowl serves as a touchstone for the memory of the various heroes who successively owned it and gave it away, so too does Sidonian coinage preserve some memory of the kings who struck them, whether through their weight standards, artistic and epigraphic

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style, die sharing, or overstriking. Lacking an epic poet or other individual who could reveal their history, in chapter 2, the Elayis have undertaken the task of scouring the coins for the clues that might compel the often taciturn Muse to sing the names of the proper issuing authorities and the sequence of the coinage. In this task they are largely successful, rearranging the material into four new major chronological groups and associating the coins with kings named in the



genealogy of the 'Ešmun'azor dynasty and later rulers. The traditional identification of the inscription “, as the abbreviated Phoenician name for the Cypriot dynast Evagoras, is retained with some hesitation, although we agree that this seems rather more likely than Betlyon's 'Abd'aštar III.

For anyone familiar with the earlier works of the Elayis, it almost goes without saying that chapter 3, which analyzes the Sidonian coin inscrip-

Coinage of Seleucid Phoenicia as Royal and Civic Power Discourse,” *Topoi Suppl.* 6 [2004]: 485–507). Thus Mazday's epigraphic manipulation may perhaps be taken as a precursor of later Hellenistic practice, thereby providing yet another example of an Achaemenid-period model for Seleucid policy.

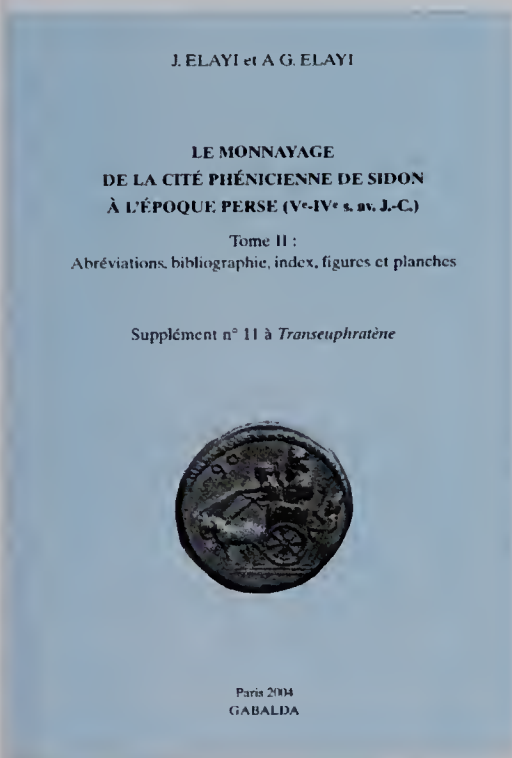
Also refreshing is the authors' use of the remarkably varied palaeographic evidence to challenge the widespread view that die engravers were mostly illiterates or at best semiliterates who slavishly copied the letters of inscriptions in the same way that they copied the images of the main types. If this were so, there should not be so many different hands represented in the Sidonian coin inscriptions, all of which can be reviewed in Figs. 26–41. Semitic numismatic inscriptions can be especially revealing from the palaeographic perspective, because they were usually engraved into the dies in freehand, as opposed to many Greek coin inscriptions, which often appear to have been blocked in on the dies with guidelines and dots before cutting.

Not only will the Elayis' excellent coverage of the Sidonian coin inscriptions be a boon to both Semitic epigraphers and numismatists, but it should also serve as a valuable reminder that numismatists focused more closely on the Greek world might also do well to look at their coins more frequently with the eye of the epigrapher. Proper epigraphic treatments of the legends on most Greek coins are stunningly rare, while they tend to be relatively standard in major modern studies of Semitic coinages. See, for example, the letter-form tables and commentary in Y. Meshorer, *Nabataean Coins, Qedar 3* (Jerusalem, 1975); Y. Meshorer, *Ancient Jewish Coinage* (Dix Hills, N.Y., 1982); and H. Gitler and O. Tal, *The Coinage of Philistia*

*of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries BC: A Study of the Earliest Coins of Palestine*, *Collezioni Numismatiche* 6 (Milan, 2006).

In chapter 4, the authors provide a thorough discussion of the various silver and bronze types used for the coinage of Sidon in the fifth and fourth centuries. The commentary is extremely thorough in all cases. It is no overstatement to say that readers will be hard pressed to find a more detailed analysis of warships as depicted on an ancient coin series than that offered by the Elayis for Sidon, although there may be some question as to how much can really be read into the number of oars and shields depicted by die engravers. Particularly notable is the suggestion that all the types are linked thematically to the concept of divine and physical protection for the Sidonians and their city. While this argument is easily made with respect to the representations of warships and city walls, it requires a typological reinterpretation that distances the chariot scene (double shekels), as well as the archer (half, quarter, and 1/16 shekels) and the figure confronting a lion (half and 1/16 shekels), from Achaemenid imperial iconography. Unfortunately, despite an impeccable review of the evidence and dissection of earlier interpretations, the attempt to divorce these Sidonian types from their apparent Persian models ultimately remains somewhat unsatisfying.

The centerpiece here is the commentary on the much-discussed chariot scene of the double shekels, which attempts to reinvigorate and expand upon the authors' earlier arguments that it should be interpreted as a type of religious procession in which the city or dynastic god, wearing Elamito-Persian clothing and a crown or polos, rides in the chariot, followed by the king of Sidon on foot (most recently “La scène du char sur les monnaies de Sidon d'époque



tions in connection with the relatively few known Semitic lapidary inscriptions of that ancient city, is extremely well done. Particularly interesting is the suggestion that Aramaic rather than Phoenician letter forms were employed on the issues of Mazday, as an expression of the replacement of local royal authority with Persian satrapal authority at Sidon in the aftermath of Tennes' revolt of 346 BC. It may be even more noteworthy when we consider a similar use of inscriptions to express foreign imperial power on the coins of Sidon and other cities of Phoenicia bearing local reverse types in the Seleucid period (see O. Hoover, “Ceci n'est pas l'autonomie: The



perse," *Transeuphratène* 27 [2004]: 89–108). While modern commentators now generally agree that the individual following the chariot is likely the king of Sidon, the chariot rider is most frequently interpreted in the literature as the Persian King of Kings, because of similar scenes in Achaemenid sculpture and his mode of dress. The authors attack this interpretation in part by pointing out that the Sidonians themselves are known to have adopted Elamito-Persian clothing, that the form of the chariot does not precisely match that found in official Persian representations, and that 'Abd'astart I and Tennes are not likely to have struck coins depicting the Great King during their respective revolts against his authority. While the first two arguments seem relatively flimsy, the last is an important point and well worth considering. On the other hand, by the time of the Sidonian uprisings the double shekels with the chariot scene had been in production for almost a century. The sudden replacement of longstanding recognized types with new ones during a period of crisis might have had an adverse affect on the perceived value of the coins. Likewise, if the scene represented a purely Sidonian religious procession, we must ask ourselves why it was not repressed by the Persian satrap Mazday in the aftermath of Tennes' revolt. In short, while we admit that it is not entirely impossible that the scene might have local cultic meaning, the arguments against an imperial Persian reading are less than fully convincing, especially in light of the other apparent borrowings of Achaemenid themes for the coinage.

The form of the Sidonian archer, who has the same general appearance as the figure in the chariot, varies, and it cannot always be directly connected to specific Persian prototypes, as the Elayis point out. However, the idea that the archer should really be

understood as the representation of a city or dynastic god is difficult to accept when we consider that the later series (IV.2.5, IV.7.7) clearly copy the archaic running/kneeling pose and spear with characteristic round butt-end typical of that carried by the so-called melophoroi of the Persian army (cp. their depiction on the glazed brick reliefs of Susa) from the contemporary sigloi struck by the Achaemenid administration in Lydia. Even the early Sidonian types (Groups II.2–II.3, III.3) that eschew the kneeling/running pose seem to borrow the form of the bow with curled ends, the position of the arms, the quiver slung over the shoulder, and the headdress from Carradice Type II sigloi (but see Groups II.4 and III.4, where the running/kneeling pose is used).

Because of the close iconographic connection between the archer of the sigloi and the archer of the Sidonian fractions, we would suggest, as have others, that the Persian type was probably adopted at Sidon in large part because of its recognition value as a type associated with a well-known international coinage. If the archer derived from Persian sigloi really should be understood as a cipher for a local god, what should be made of the parallel phenomenon of borrowed and manipulated Athenian owls and heads of Athena, as well as Sidonian and other foreign types, on the fractional issues of nearby Samaria, Yehud (Judea), and the so-called Philisto-Arabian series? On the adoption of the types of important international and regional economic centers as a means of legitimizing

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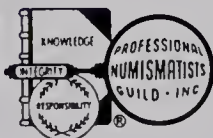
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these local coinages, see for example, Gitler and Tal, *The Coinage of Philistia*, 72; Y. Meshorer, *A Treasury of Jewish Coinage* (Jerusalem/New York, 2001), 7–8; and Y. Meshorer and S. Qedar, *Samaritan Coinage* (Jerusalem, 1999), 32.

In a similar vein, the authors suggest that the figure confronting a lion found on Sidonian half and 1/16 shekels was probably derived from Neo-Assyrian glyptic art and that therefore it was already part of the Sidonian iconographic repertoire before the period of Persian domination. Hence, this figure should be seen as a representation of a local god or perhaps the king, rather than as the Achaemenid “royal hero confronting a lion.” While this may possibly be true, it is not supported by the evidence. It is claimed that the Achaemenid royal hero is always depicted in the act of stabbing the lion, whereas on the coins of Sidon (as well as Samaria) and Neo-Assyrian cylinder seals, this figure is shown about to strike. Evidently the authors have overlooked some of the seal impressions from the Persepolis, which clearly show the Achaemenid royal hero about to strike the lion (i.e., P 57601, PS 169). Other slight differences in the figure’s attire, hairstyle, and the Egyptianizing treatment of his eye are hardly strong evidence against a Persian model. Egyptian artistic influence was strong in Phoenicia, and we should not be surprised if a local die engraver introduced elements of Egyptian style when copying a Persian motif.

Ultimately, it is very difficult to escape the conclusion that the several types mentioned above are indeed based on Achaemenid iconographic models. As such, the pairing of these imperial types with the undeniably Sidonian civic types of the galley alone, or next to the city fortifications, comes close to giving the coinage the flavor of the later quasi-

municipal issues of the Seleucids or the provincial coinages of the Romans, in which an imperial image, usually the portrait of the reigning king or emperor, was paired with a local type honoring the issuing city and its gods.

The enigmatic reverse type of an eye found on a rare 1/64 (?) shekel of Group I (no. 18) is interpreted in reductionist terms as representing either the eye of the archer of the larger fractions or the apotropaic eye that regularly adorns the ship obverse type of most Sidonian coinage. Nevertheless, it might also have had some other purpose and meaning that is now lost to us. We note that in the early fifth century, an eye was employed as the reverse type for silver fractions of the Macedonian city of Scione (*SNG ANS* 7, nos. 706–710). Likewise, one cannot help but wonder whether a similar cultural milieu to that which made a disembodied eye an appropriate reverse type at Sidon might also have made a disembodied ear suitable for the obverse of a silver obol (=1/16 shekel?) from the Persian province of Yehud (Judaea) (Meshorer, *Treasury*, no. 18).

Chapter 5 provides an exceptionally detailed look at the process of producing the dies and flans as well as the finished coins at the mint. However, when dealing with the question of output it is a little perplexing that despite having full command of the literature on statistical die estimation (as indicated in note 144 on page 578), the authors base much of their commentary on numbers of observed obverse dies alone. Estimates are only made for some double shekels of Ba’alšillem II, ‘Abd’aštar I, Tennes, and ‘Abd’aštar II, as well as a series of 1/32 shekels. While it is very true that die estimation must always be used with caution and that the Sidonian coin samples are rarely as large as

one would like for a statistical approach, still it might have been useful to provide the estimates for all of the series with an appropriate caveat. Because many of the smaller module issues come from hoards, dependence on observed dies alone poses some risk of skewing the die data.

A metrological study for all silver and bronze denominations of the Persian period appears in chapter 6, where the Elayis chart an early increase in the weight of the Sidonian shekel perhaps to match that of Tyre, followed by a weight reduction in 365 BC. The authors also cautiously but convincingly argue for the value equivalency of the new bronze coins introduced by ‘Abd’aštar I to the tiny silver 1/32 and 1/128 shekels that ceased production under this king. If they are correct in this interpretation of the bronze, it would place Sidon in the company of some of the earliest Greek cities to take the major psychological and fiscal leap from treating bronze coins only as fractions of the smallest silver denominations to accepting them as a fully token currency with the value of fractional silver.

In the final chapter, the authors place the coins into a broader socioeconomic and historical context. Here the authors emphasize a link between coin production and the expenses of operating the Sidonian fleet to pursue Persian military objectives in the many naval conflicts of the period, as well as to support Sidon’s several revolts against Achaemenid authority. They also raise the very interesting possibility that the introduction of coined silver at Sidon and other Phoenician cities in the mid-fifth century, despite the long tradition of Hacksilber in the region, might have been a fiscal expedient at a time when the Phoenicians were restoring their fleets after the great damage done to them in the battles of Salamis (480),



Mycale (479), Eurymedon (466), and Cypriot Salamis (450). The value of coined money could be manipulated by the state in a way that cut bullion could not.

The second volume of *Le monnayage de la cité phénicienne de Sidon* contains a supporting bibliography, indices, and numerous illustrative tables and figures, as well as seventy-seven high-quality photographic plates. The latter often include enlargements as well as the usual 1:1 images, which is especially helpful, considering the small module of many of the coins.

Despite our reservations about some of the authors' conclusions regarding iconography, we have none about praising the general cunning handiwork of the Elayis as exhibited in the present volumes. *Le monnayage de la cité phénicienne de Sidon* is an important work of scholarship no less well-wrought than the Sidonian mixing bowl laid out by Achilles as the prize for the funerary footrace. We hope that like this famous bowl, it too will serve to inspire others to take further and greater strides in the study of Sidonian coins and Phoenician numismatics in general.

—Oliver D. Hoover

Siegfried Ostermann. *Die Münzen der Hasmonäer. Ein kritischer Bericht zur Systematik und Chronologie. Novum Testamentum et Orbis Antiquus 55.* Fribourg: Academic Press / Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2005. 89 pp., 15 figs., many tables. ISBN 3-7278-1499-3 (Fribourg) / 3-525-53956-8 (Göttingen). € 19.

A little book, written in German, filled up with numeric tables and some beautiful drawings of bronze coins, but without any plates or photographs: Does it have anything to tell the non-German reader? Actually, not much, for it does not claim to provide new results. However, after having read it, I had some insights worth

communicating.

Unlike the silver coinages of both the Jewish Wars, the bronze coinage of the Hasmonaeen rulers is plain, sometimes ugly, and always difficult to decipher. Nevertheless, the numismatic research in that field has been intensive in the last fifty years, because besides the books of the Maccabees and Flavius Josephus' writings, Hasmonaeen coinage is one of the most important sources on Hellenistic Palestine. The main problem is how to correlate the rulers' Hebrew names found on the coins with the rulers' Greek names, used by Flavius Josephus. The books of the Maccabees are not of much help when dealing with the uprising against the Seleucids, for Simon Maccabeus does not seem to have issued coins, although a decree by Antiochus VII Sidetes ceded the right to coin to him (1 Macc. 15.6).

There are just three fixpoints: The bilingual coinages of (a) Jehonatan/Alexander Jannaeus and (b) Mattathiah/Antigonos; and (c) the sample of coins of Jehochanan found on Mount Garizim near Samaria, which can be dated to the late second century BC by the Seleucid coins found with it. For that reason, numismatists agree today Jehochanan is John Hyrcan I, and thus the first Hasmonaeen ruler to issue coins.

Besides these issues, there are coins of rulers named Jonatan and Jehuda, whose identities are a matter of a long debate. Furthermore, there are some coins of Jehonatan without a Greek legend, and still worse: their Hebrew legends differ from those of the bilingual coins as to their titles. Therefore, it is questionable whether all coins of Jehonatan were issued by Alexander Jannaeus or whether there was a second Hasmonaeen ruler named Jehonatan in Hebrew.

Over the last forty years, the late Meshorer was the most prominent researcher in ancient Jewish numis-



atics and in Hasmonaeen coinage in particular. His well-known monographs and catalogues are the main reference works for any numismatist dealing with Hasmonaeen coins. However, Meshorer never tried to give a pure typological nomenclature of the issues; he numbered them according to his actual opinion as to their chronology and attribution. Since he changed his mind several times, he left four or five systems of numbering. To archaeologists and theologians who are unfamiliar with the minutiae of numismatic research, these systems are bewildering, particularly since Meshorer used to alter not only the chronological arrangement but also his numbering method—from Hebrew to Latin letters, from single to double letters, from putting the cipher after the letter(s) to putting it first, and so on. It is easy to understand how a non-numismatist can lose all enthusiasm for Hasmonaeen coinage by following the trail of a certain type through Meshorer's books. It comes as no surprise that the clearly arranged list of these coin types given by David Hendin in his *Guide to Biblical Coins* appeals to collectors much more than



Meshorer's works.

Thus this little German book is a child of despair, written by an outsider who needs more clarity and, more important, knows that others need it, too. A theologian, the author Siegfried Ostermann is attached to the department of biblical studies at Fribourg University, Switzerland. In working on a study of Hasmonaean coin types and their meanings, he became familiar with numismatic problems. His aim is to give a summary of the chronological theories proposed by Meshorer and his critics (mainly Uriel Rappaport, Dan Barag, and Shraga Qedar), and—more important to those who do not read German—a concordance of all the systems of numbering, which can be found on pages 72–89. There is also an useful overview of the typological alterations in Meshorer's books (on page 51), and a table showing the subsequent changes of attribution (starting on page 52). All of this is well arranged and easy to handle. Those who read German will find the text to be a tidy introduction to Hasmonaean numismatics, especially as it is supplemented with tables and exact drawings of specimens in the

Fribourg University Collection.

There are two additions from Ostermann's own desk that should be mentioned. First, he deals briefly with the Jaffa Hoard *IGCH* 1611 (note 34 on page 11), which has earlier been claimed crucial for the dating of the first Hasmonaean issues. Ostermann draws our attention to coin 851. On this coin, he says, the ruler's name is off flan, but the last preserved line could be read *chever* (community), a term occurring not only in the legends of Jehonatan (Alexander Jannaeus), who issued the other 850 specimens of the hoard, but of Jehochanan and Jehuda, too. It is obvious that only a die study will settle this matter.

Secondly, Ostermann gives his own list of the Hasmonaean coin types (pages 55–59). Strangely enough, he makes the same mistake that he notes Meshorer has made. Again the coin types are counted but not named. "Ostermann R" belongs to Alexander Jannaeus, "Ostermann S" to Jonatan—one cannot see at first if these types were issued by the same ruler or not. Still worse, Ostermann switches horses midstream, counting using letters rather than numbers to

sequence the coins of Mattatiah from no. 36 onward, as the alphabet does not have enough letters for all the coin types recorded. It would have been so very easy to draw a typology by giving a letter to each ruler (that is, to their Hebrew names) and a number to each of his coin types. The numismatic debate can easily deal with terms like A 2.3 and C 3.4, even if it turns out that ruler A is later than ruler C. Furthermore, a typology can be supplemented with new, future types, whereas a numbering system is closed forever; a new type calls for a new system.

Ostermann's book is a good companion to all who do not deal with coins every day. The numismatists, however, must elaborate produce a better nomenclature soon.

—Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert

### Correction

In the last volume of the *ANS Magazine* (vol. 4, no. 3), Oliver Hoover's name was inadvertently left off his review of Matthew Kreuzer, *The Coinage System of Cleopatra VII and Augustus in Cyprus*, on pages 68–71.

Continued from page 44

### In Memoriam

## Mark M. Salton 1914 – 2006

by Ira Rezak

retired from his position with the bank at age 67, he was not one to treasure leisure time, and in tandem with his wife, actively pursued his numismatic interests at home and abroad until his final illness.

Mark was a Life Fellow of the ANS, where he served on the Society's Sanford Saltus Medal Committee, charged with the task of identifying outstanding contemporary medalists

for this prestigious award. He also chaired the Archer M. Huntington Medal Committee, which is responsible for the annual identification and invitation to the Society of the pre-eminent numismatists of the day. Additionally, Mark was a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, a life member of the American Numismatic Association, a member of the New York Numismatic Club, and a member of several other related organizations.

Mark M. Salton will be remembered as an exemplary "numismatist of the old school" who, having been brought up in a family and in an international European environment that

emphasized ongoing study, attention to detail and tradition and, above all, probity and discretion in personal and professional dealings, remained committed to these ideals for his entire life. He was a man moreover whose extensive knowledge, sharp wit, and readiness to assist colleagues and acquaintances made him a trusted adviser and valued friend to all fortunate enough to have known him. He will be missed by members of the American Numismatic Society, the international numismatic fraternity, and by all of us who were touched by his presence. Of him one may truly say that "the memory of the righteous is a blessing." **ANSM**





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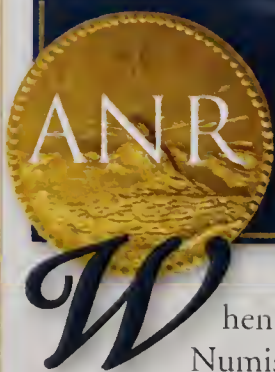
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